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Regd No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 76 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURE WITH OR REPRESENT
INDIAN MERCANTILE
INSC. CO., LTD.
(Estd. 1907)
For Life, Fire & Accident.
INDIAN MERCANTILE CHAMBERS,
Ballard Estate. BOMBAY, 1.

BOMBAY BRANCH

Britain Springs Surprise On Japan

Troops & Airmen From U. K. Reach Singapore

Famous Indian Regiments For Far East Defence

MALAYA GOVERNOR SAYS STRENGTH IS INSURANCE FOR PEACE

SINGAPORE, March 30.

THE first units of the British Army and the Royal Air Force to reach the Far East from the United Kingdom since the war began have arrived in Singapore.

This announcement was made to-day by the Commander-in-Chief of the Far East, Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, announcing the arrival of additional reinforcements.

He added that the majority of the arrivals consisted of famous Indian regiments.

CRACK FIGHTERS ARRIVE

The personnel of the R.A.F. includes some of Britain's crack fighter pilots, while the British army reinforcements include artillery, infantry and mechanised units. Indian reinforcements include Punjabis, Mussalmans, Rajputs and Dogras as well as troops from Indian States in both north and south India.

After announcing the arrivals to-day, Sir Robert Brooke-Popham declared: "Our greatly increased strength in the Far East is a threat to no one but, on the other hand, is a great stabilising force and influence for peace. Already India and Australia have sent strong forces to this area and they are continuing to play the most important part in maintaining the "status quo" in the Far East.

FREE FOR FAR EAST.

It is cause for considerable satisfaction to be able to record that the situation in other theatres of war is so favourable that forces from as far distant as the United Kingdom cannot only be spared for service in this area, but can be transported safely, in spite of the concentrated sea and air campaign waged against our sea communications throughout the world."

Many of military reinforcements from Britain have seen service in this war and they are equipped with the latest British material designed as the result of lessons learned during the first year of warfare.

INDIANS AT DOCKSIDE

Hundreds of Indians were at the dockside to welcome the Indian reinforcement troops, who appeared extremely fit. The object of special note on the deck of one transport was the reverently guarded "Granth Sahib" (sacred scriptures of Sikhs) which was escorted ashore with due ceremony.

Governor's Welcome

Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of Singapore, in a broadcast this evening greeted the reinforcements "cordially and gratefully."

Sir Shenton said that it was good to know that in Malaya there was "the same happy combination of British, Australian and Indian units which a few weeks ago had destroyed the Italian armies in Libya."

He welcomed them, and said, because "we wish for peace and strength is insurance for peace. We have no desire to attack others but we will and can defend ourselves."—Reuter.

INDIRA NEHRU IN SOUTH AFRICA

LUCKNOW, March 30.

According to the "National Herald" it is learnt that Miss Indira Nehru, daughter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has reached South Africa on her way to India.—A. P.

Five Italian Warships Sunk

LONDON, March 30.

It is officially confirmed that the three Italian cruisers, "Fiume," "Pola" and "Zara" have been sunk as well as a large enemy destroyer and a smaller destroyer.

There were no British casualties.

Later news of the naval and air battle in the Mediterranean shows that Britain has struck the greatest blow of the war at sea. Five Italian warships—three cruisers and two destroyers—have been sent to the bottom, without a single casualty or the slightest damage to the British Fleet.

ADMIRALTY'S TRIBUTE

The news of the successful outcome of Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham's operations is described briefly in the following 'communique' issued by the Admiralty this evening:—

"The Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean reports that no casualties or damage were sustained by His Majesty's ships throughout the recent operation. Some of our aircraft are, however, not accounted for. So far it is confirmed that the following Italian warships have been sunk:—The eight-inch cruisers "Fiume," "Pola" and "Zara," the large destroyer "Vincenzo Gioberti" and the destroyer "Maestrale." Further details are awaited.

"Fiume" which was heavily armed carried eight eight-inch guns among her armament and her complement was 705 officers and ratings. All the three cruisers were of 10,000 tons.

The destroyer "Vincenzo Gioberti" was completed in 1936 and had a displacement of 1,700 tons and a complement of 157. "Maestrale" had similar armaments but her displacement was 1,500 tons.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 30

With a single bomb a Blenheim of the coastal command today sank a German anti-submarine vessel off the estuary of Loire. The bomb struck the ship forward of the bridge, says the Air Ministry News Service. There was a terrific explosion and the ship caught fire and was seen to be sinking rapidly.—Reuter.

NEW YORK; Armed coastguards have been seen boarding the German oil tanker "Pauline Friederich" of 4732 tons to "BBoston harbour, Massachusetts, according to the newspaper "Boston Record."

NEW YORK; Having concluded his holiday cruise on the presidential yacht "Potomac" President Roosevelt today left by train for Washington.—Reuter.

Why Tolerate Japan's Ambassador?

M. P. On Implications Of Matsuoka's Visit To Berlin

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, March 30.

Lieut.-Commander Fletcher, M.P., created a sensation yesterday afternoon when speaking at Weston Supermare, he said that Mr. Matsuoka's visit to Berlin was likely to lead many people "to wonder what was the Japanese Ambassador's position."

"The Ambassador and his staff", the speaker added, "had many opportunities for reporting matters of interest to the enemy. I see no reason why we should wear kid-gloves or even three-ounce gloves and tolerate what are presumably hostile observers in our midst, when we are fighting the enemy with bare fists and knuckle-dusters".

Moscow Greets Yugoslav Govt.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

A REPORT FROM BELGRADE SAYS THAT RUSSIA HAS SENT A TELEGRAM OF CONGRATULATION TO THE NEW YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT.

THERE WERE REPORTS THIS MORNING OF A CLASH IN BULGARIA BETWEEN GERMAN TROOPS AND CIVILIANS.

AMBASSADOR AT ANKARA CALLED FOR CONSULTATION

ANKARA, March 30

The Yugoslav Ambassador to Turkey is leaving for Belgrade this evening.

It is understood that he has been recalled by his Government for consultation.—Reuter

ITALIANS TO QUIT YUGOSLAVIA?

LONDON, March 30

An unconfirmed report says that Italians are preparing to leave Yugoslavia.

The head of the Yugoslav Muslim community has pledged his support to the new Yugoslav Government.

King Farouk has sent messages of congratulation to King Peter.—Reuter.

(SEE PAGE 7)

IS MUSSOLINI DEAD?

BELGRADE, March 29.

Rumour was launched in the capital this morning that Mussolini had been killed and revolution had broken out in Italy with either Crown Prince Umberto or Marshal Badoglio as the new Chief.

Possibly the rumour is but a clumsy attempt at discrediting British and American journalists here.

The story spread so rapidly that the telephone system in the Capital was temporarily disorganised.

No confirmation has reached from any responsible quarter.—Reuter.

Free People From Bondage Of Fear

ATTLEE WANTS TO END WAR AND WANT IN NEW WORLD ORDER

LONDON, March 30.

Looking ahead to the day when Britain will have won the war and peace, Maj. C. R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, speaking at Glasgow, predicted that in the new world, war would be abolished and the shameful blot of poverty in the midst of plenty would be removed.

WAR AND WANT MUST GO

"We have to endeavour to free people from the bondage of fear—fear of destruction either by war or by want. These are two things, which have oppressed the people of the twentieth century".—Reuter.

BR. FARMING ON "ACTIVE SERVICE"

LONDON, March 30

Today there is a revolution on land—these words characterise the description of British farming "on active service" given to Reuter's Lobby correspondent by Mr. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture.

Since the war began nearly four million more acres had been brought under crops in an endeavour to make Britain as self-supporting as possible. Farmers making a bigger effort than ever before were ploughing up even private parks and golf courses while drainage and reclamation work was being pushed ahead.

A few lazy and stupid farmers were being weeded out but for the most part, said Mr. Hudson, all rural classes were making a magnificent effort. Where farmers had hundreds of mechanised horsepowers available in the last war, they have millions today, Mr. Hudson added, and the Government is helping with machinery, labour and finance.—Reuter.

Satyagraha News on page 7

ALL TOKIO GOLD FOR CHINA HOLOCAUST

LONDON, March 30.

The Moscow radio states that residents in Japan will obliged to surrender all gold objects in their possession to the Japanese Government.

It adds a decree enforcing this will be operative from March 31. Failure to surrender the objects will be punished by a fine of 5,000 yen.—Reuter.

PRINCE PAUL AT ATHENS

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 29.

Prince Paul, who left Belgrade following the revolution, has arrived at Athens.

His future plans are extremely uncertain. It is not improbable that he will be going to Lisbon "en route" to some South American country and will possibly join ex-King Carol.

British Troops Marching Towards Diredawa

Italians Evacuate Town And Fall Back

Conqueror Of Keren Chases Broken Enemy Columns On Way To Asmara

CAIRO, March 30.

The occupation by British forces of Diredawa in Abyssinia, which the Italians state they have evacuated, is not yet announced from the British G.H.Q. here, the latest Communique saying: Troops advancing from Harar "are now well on the way to Diredawa".

It adds that opposition is being brushed aside and a number of prisoners with equipment have been taken, while in other areas in Abyssinia pressure on the withdrawing enemy has been maintained.

Advance In Eritrea

On the Eritrea front, continues the 'communique', the advance towards Asmara is steadily progressing. So far 3,775 prisoners including 66 officers, together with a number of guns have been captured.

Control Of Railway In Br. Hands?

LONDON, March 30.

It is pointed out here that the fall of Diredawa gives the British forces control of the railway linking the Abyssinian capital with the sea at the French port of Djibouti. At Diredawa is situated the main rolling-stock Assembly sheds and repair shops, which had already been frequently bombed by the R. A. F.

A thirty-one miles long winding road links Diredawa with Harar, the second city of Abyssinia, which was captured by the British on Thursday.

Gen. Platt's Forces Progress Towards Asmara

LONDON, March 30.

Although the number of prisoners taken in Eritrea is not known, it is believed that the enemy has lost 10,000 men killed, wounded or captured during the last few months.

KEREN DESERTED.

It is now disclosed that when our forces entered Keren the town was almost deserted except for Italian African troops. The town was full shell holes bomb craters and shattered Italian lorries together with the bodies of their crews.

"RAPID RETREAT"!

Lieutenant-General William Platt, the Conqueror of Keren is throwing British armoured fighting vehicles and lorry-loads of troops into a great chase after the fleeing of the broken Italian army towards Asmara, the Eritrean capital.

R.A.F. bombers and fighters are relentlessly attacking Italian formations, said a British military spokesman here.

"Things have become definitely unpleasant for the Italians", he added remarking that though unable to qualify the Italian retreat as a rout, the enemy retirement was "extremely rapid."

Meanwhile owing to the speed of the British advance little news is reaching Cairo from the Eritrean battle front and it is therefore not possible to say how far

(Continued on Page 7.)

WHEN NEGUS ENTERS ADDIS ABABA

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 29.

It is believed in Abyssinian circles in London that the triumphant entry of their Emperor into Addis Ababa will take place early next month.

April 14 is mentioned as the probable date.—

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, March 30.

"A return to the line of policy agreed to by Yugoslavia at Vienna no longer seems possible for the Simovitch Government," declares a Budapest despatch to the official News Agency. It adds that political circles in Rumania declare, on the basis of information obtained from Belgrade, that "measures adopted by the new Government are assuming a more pronounced anti-Axis tendency." "Irresponsible fanatics" are held responsible for this, says the Agency which adds, "a grave impression was made by the flight of peasants of German origin from Yugoslavia to Rumania.

ANTI-ITALIAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

The German radio reports anti-Italian demonstrations last night at Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, but, on the other hand, the German News Agency states there is "perfect order and quiet" in Zagreb where the leaders of the Croat Peasant Party are conferring on the situation under the presidency of doctor Matchek. The ban (Governor) or Croatia M. Spubachitch, whom Dr. Matchek sent to Belgrade on behalf of the Croats has now returned to Zagreb where he immediately conferred with Dr. Matchek.

PRO-AXIS JOURNALISTS ARRESTED.

A Belgrade telegram to the official Italian Agency reports arrests of pro-Axis pournalists, including M. Gregorich, Director of the pro-Axis "Vreme" newspaper. News from Yugoslav sources in Belgrade emphasises that popular enthusiasm is being kept strictly within limits of order and discipline. The Simovitch Government is dealing with current business, particularly the budget.—Reuter.

VICHY, March 30.

Doctor Matchek is expected to return to Belgrade from Zagreb on Tuesday, according to a Belgrade despatch to the Vichy News Agency. He has been away from the capital since the coup d'etat on Thursday and has not yet formally indicated his acceptance of the office of Vice-Premier in the Simovitch Cabinet, but the despatch says that he has now agreed in principle to participate in the new Government on receiving assurances that there will be no change in the status of Croatia which was granted a measure of autonomy in 1939.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

1. PERSONAL ADLETS.

Would receive friendly correspondence from ladies and gents. Communicate with Box No. 14377, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted, peon rent collecting and cyclist, with little English. Pay about Rs. 20 Apply Thaker, 31 Wodenouse Road, Fort.

Wanted accurate, fast, graduate Stenographer holding Nationalist views. Good salary. Apply, with copies of testimonials. Box 14400. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an Assistant to Manager in a big Cotton Mill in Bombay. Those who have practical experience in a similar capacity, with technical knowledge, may apply to Box No. 4675 "Bombay Chronicle." Salary according to qualifications. (4675)

Applications are invited for the post of Principal & Professor of English, from Ladies with M.A. or P.A. Degree with administrative and teaching experience on a salary of Rs. 125|- per month. The selected candidate shall have to join service at Poona for the present. Apply before 15th April 1941 to Registrar, Indian Women's University, 1 Carnegy Road, Fort, Bombay. (4655)

Wanted skilled Artist for Metal Stamping Press. Apply in person to the National Radio & Engineering Co. Ltd. 6 Mahaluxmi Bridge Arcade, Bombay. (4674)

Wanted Headmaster Muslim for School in Zanzibar at least B.A., B.T. considerable teaching experience starting salary 200 250 annual increment 15 four years' agreement, second class passage. Reply Post Box 568, Bombay. (14386)

Wanted a Civil Engineer Prepared to join immediately. Preference to Non-Brahmins. Age 30—40. Apply stating Qualifications, terms etc., to Box No. 14364, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted candidates for station-master, and signaller's course scholarship Rs. 30|- and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps The Director, All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14143)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G.I.P. RAILWAY TIME TABLE

A NEW TIME TABLE will come into force from 1st April, 1941. For timings see sheet time tables exhibited at stations on and from 1-4-1941. Details of changes can be obtained in advance from Station Masters. (4609)

STORES PURCHASE COMMITTEE
Nawanagar State.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the Supply of Consumable Stores to the Jamnagar & Dwarka Railway during the year 1941|42. They should be sent in sealed cover addressed to THE PRESIDENT, STORES PURCHASE COMMITTEE, NAWANAGAR STATE, JAMNAGAR superscribed "Tenders for Railway Consumable Stores" so as to reach by Friday the 25th April, 1941.

Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 250|- should be sent to the Auditor, Jamnagar & Dwarka Railway, Jamnagar and the Money Receipt granted by the Auditor should be attached to the Tender. No Tender will be considered without Earnest Money.

Copies of Tenders can be obtained from the Superintendent of Stores, Jamnagar & Dwarka Railway, Jamnagar on payment of Rs. 3|- per form.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

B. N. ANANTANI,
President,
Stores Purchase Committee,
Nawanagar State.
Jamnagar, D|26-3-41. (4663)

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH WAREHOUSE BUSINESS, CHAMPION REEFS, KOLAR GOLD FIELDS, belonging to the Estate of late Hajee Sir Ismail Sait, Kt., with Goodwill as a going concern. Extensive business in Oilmanstores, Wines & Spirits, Patent Medicines. Perfumery, Mineral Waters, Boots & Shoes, Ladies & Gents Departments, etc., etc., Intending purchaser must take the buildings and premises of the said business on lease for atleast five years from date of purchase. Rental to be agreed upon between purchaser and the Joint Receivers. Offers invited. For particulars apply to:

V. SUBRAHMANYAM &
A. BHUJANGA RAO,
Joint Receivers, H. I. S. Estate,
Andhra Insurance Buildings,
Thambu Chetty Street,
MADRAS. 4656.

322. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For sale—One Marshalls Class "KC" Horizontal Coupled Compound Non-condensing Slidevalve type Steam Engine 13" x 22 1|2" x 24" Stroke Rope Flywheel 10' dia., revolution 100 rpm. Purchased in 1934 and worked only about a year is available for inspection. Apply Box No. 14387, "Bombay Chronicle."

Dairy Machine Parts.—Dealers requiring parts of Dairy Machines, Gramophones etc. can obtain same by writing to Box No. 14380 "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted: Agents to secure wholesale & Retail orders for silk sarees Chadders, Shirtings ,Suitings, Moroccines etc. on handsome pay and commission. Bharat Knitting Works, Ludhiana. (14397)

Wanted—Chief Agents, and Organisers in unrepresented areas on guarantee of business for a leading Mutual Life Office. Rare Opportunity. Earn Rs. 200|- to Rs 500|- per month. Apply with details Box No. 4660, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Agents to push our buttons. Terms moderate. Send Rs. 3|- for our sample set. Friends & Co. 33, Nabadwip Lane, Dacca (Bengal). (14419)

Public Notices

THE SVADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS, of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 21st April to THURSDAY, the 8th May 1941, both days inclusive.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held on Friday the 25th April, 1941 at 4 P.M. (S.T.) in Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, when the usual Resolutions regarding the adoption of the Annual Report and Accounts, the declaration of Dividends, the election of Directors, and the appointment of Auditors will be submitted.

By order of the Board of
Directors,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Managing Agents,
N. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director
(4670)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

GOLD MOHUR CASTLE ESTATE —Plot No. 1. Excellent site for shops and residence at the North approach of Byculla Bridge in front of the Municipal Market, corner plot at the Junction of Byculla Bridge and the 40 feet Road, opposite to the Petrol Service Station.

The plot described above admeasuring about 600 square yards suitable for shops and residence with a road frontage of about 85 feet and 58 feet on the Byculla Bridge and 40 feet Road respectively, will be put up to Public Auction on the 17th day of April, 1941, at 3-0 P.M. (S.T.) in the Office of the undersigned.

A copy of the plan and conditions of auction can be obtained on payment of annas eight from the office of the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned during the office hours.

J. J. ENGINEER,
Estate Agent & Land Manager.
Bombay, 29th March, 1941. (4658)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MESSRS. THAKERSEY HIRJI NENSEY, BHAWANJI ARJAN KHIMJI, RAMESHWARDAS DHALURAM LOYALKA and SANGHJIBHAI VIKAMSI, the Trustees of a Composition Deed, dated 7th February, 1940, made by Karamsi Pacharia and Shamji Karamsi till lately carrying on business as Cotton Merchants and Muccadams at Chinch Bunder Road in the name and firm of Shamji Karamsi & Co., have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims:

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon, situate on and being Plot No. 291 of Dadar Matunga Estate of the Corporation in the City and Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 903 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. Nil, New Survey No. 854 Part and Cadastral Survey No. 234/10 Matunga Division and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 7496(9), Street No. 1063H and bounded, on the North-East partly by Plot No. 294A agreed to be leased to Miss Chimnabai Chandulal and partly by Plot No. 294 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Mrs. Indirabai R. Purkar, on the South-East by Plot No. 290 of the said Estate leased to Dr. V. N. Desai, on the South-West by Matunga Station Road Twenty Feet in width and on the North-West by Plot No. 292 of the said estate leased to Ramji Ladha.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1941.

KANGA & CO.,
Purchaser's attorneys.
Address:—Yusuf Building,
Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay. (4676)

Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDER

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, G.I.P Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of Babool wood keys for 69 lbs. D.H. and 82 lbs. B. H. rails Form of Tender, Schedule, Conditions of contract and drawings can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 2|- per set which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 18th April 1941 at 3 P.M. (S.T.). Payment by cheque, Postal Order, or postage stamps will not be accepted. (4651)

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI DIWALIBAI, widow of Prajaram Govindram Dave, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to my client absolutely and free from all encumbrances the undermentioned immovable property.

Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at Alli Chambers, 4th floor, Room No. 54, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL those several pieces or parcels of land or ground together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Southern side of BANIAN STREET and Northern side of BAPU KHOTE STREET in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-nine SQUARE YARDS and two-ninth of another square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Old Nos. 8251 and 8254 and New Nos. 7061 and 7063 and New Survey Nos. 1248 and 1249 and Cadastral Survey No. 2521 Bhuleshwar Division and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 6303, 6304, 6305 and 6277 and New Street Nos. 20-22 and 69.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1941.

K. K. VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorney. (4677)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GULAMHUSEIN DATOO SUMAR of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claim or demand against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 58 4|9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay under New No. D|8730, New Survey No. 1D|5169 and Cadastral Survey No. 3141 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6508(3), Street No. 26 all which premises are situate at Cowasji Patel Tank Road in Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District and City of Bombay and are bounded, on the East by the said Cowasji Patel Tank Road, on the West by vacant ground for the common use of this property and the neighbour, on the North by the property of Abdulalli Tajbhai and on the South by the property of Narayan Raoji.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1941.

VACHHA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. (4678)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

I. C. No. 27 of 1937

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913,
and
In the matter of INSURANCE ACT, IV of 1938
and
In the matter of THE HYDERABAD PIONEER ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
(In Liquidation.)
ISSAC SOLOMON MEAMULLA and anr. ... Petitioners.

MEETING OF CREDITORS AND CONTRIBUTORIES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Liquidator will hold a Meeting of the Creditors in his Office at 125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 8th April, 1941, at 4 p.m. to consider whether a Committee of inspection shall be appointed to act with the Liquidator and who are to be members of the Committee if appointed and will also hold a meeting of the contributories of the abovenamed Company in his above Office on THURSDAY, the 17th April, 1941, at 4 p.m., to consider the decision of the Creditors arrived at at the previous meeting.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1941.

B. K. DESAI,
Official Liquidator,
Maneckjee Wadia Bldg.,
125, Esplanade, Fort
Bombay. 4632.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BIRBHANGIR RAJA VISHESHWARGIR, of Hyderabad Deccan has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned properties. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, transfer lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—ALL that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road and 2nd Bhatwadi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 260 sq. yards of thereabouts according to Cadastral Survey Sheet and according to the last document 252 sq. yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New No. 2829, Laughton Survey No. part of 7902 C. S. No. 1386 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 369-370, Street No. 77-77A, 75-79A and 28 and bounded, on the East by 2nd Bhatwadi Lane aforesaid, on the West by Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property bearing C. S. No. 1381 belonging to the Aryan Education Society, on the North by the Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property bearing C. S. No. 1385 and on the South by the Girgaum Road aforesaid.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road and 2nd Bhatwady Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement according to Cadastral Survey Sheet 29 sq. yards or thereabouts but according to the last document 30 6|9 sq. yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New No. 2829, Laughton's Survey No. part of 7902, Cadastral Survey No. 1398 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No 368 (2) Street No. 25 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by property bearing C. S. No. 1397 and on or towards the West by the 2nd Bhatwadi Lane, on or towards the East by property bearing C. S. No. 1399 and on or towards the South by Girgaum Road.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1941.

MATUBHAI JAMIATRAM &
MADAN.
Purchaser's Attorneys. (4671)

Legal Notices

STORES PURCHASE COMMITTEE
Nawanagar State.
NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the Supply of Stationery Articles to the Jamnagar & Dwarka Railway during the year 1941|42. They should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the PRESIDENT, STORES PURCHASE COMMITTEE, NAWANAGAR STATE, JAMNAGAR superscribed "Tender for Railway Stationery Articles" so as to reach by Midday of the 25th April, 1941.

Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 100|- should be sent to the Auditor, Jamnagar & Dwarka Railway, Jamnagar and the Money Receipt granted by the Auditor should be attached to the Tender. No Tender will be considered without Earnest Money.

Copies of Tenders can be obtained from the Superintendent of Stores, Jamnagar & Dwarka Railway, Jamnagar on payment of Re. 1|- per form.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

B. N. ANANTANI,
President,
Stores Purchase Committee,
Nawanagar State
Jamnagar, D|26-3-41. (4662)

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners on MONDAY, the 31st March, 1941, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of Grain, Wheat, Castorseeds, Cotton sweepings, Iron packages, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments on which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen on the Office Notice Boards in the Goods Shed, at Carnac Bridge Depot, and at important stations, on the Broad Gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

IT'S SPICY FUN! ASHA PICTURES'
JOYOUS MUSICAL COMEDY
Ghar Jawai
Screen Play: PRINCIPAL ATRE
Starring: SHOBHANA SAMARTH, VANMALA.
4th WEEK at
NEW WEST END
DAILY: 4-30, 7, 9-45 P. M.

10th WEEK OF PRABHAT'S
PADOSI
(HINDI) SHEJARI (MARATHI)
Directed By Shantaram
AT
CENTRAL
HINDI: 7, 9-45 P. M.
MARATHI: 4 P. M.

INDIAN DANCING AT ITS FINEST
in
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
RADHIKA
Starring:
NALINI JAYWANT
in
FIFTH WEEK
PATHE
3-30, 6-30, 10 P.M.

Held over for 6th week
Ranjit's Musical extravaganza
PARDESI
Director:
CHATURBHUJ DOSHI
Cast:—
MOTILAL, KHURSHID, SNEHPRABHA
Daily at: 4-30, 7-15, 10 p m
LAMINGTON Talkies

EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
One of the greatest sea stories of our time
CONVOY CONVOY CONVOY
with
CLIVE BROOK
JOHN CLEMENTS
DRAMA, THRILLS, ACTION.

REGAL 'Phone: 35017
What a Mess!
What a Merry Mix-up!
"THE INVISIBLE WOMAN"
WITH
VIRGINIA BRUCE
JOHN BARRYMORE
CHARLIE RUGGLES
A Universal Laugh Riot!
Also
LATEST MARCH OF TIME
AMERICA'S YOUTH
and
The Latest Newsreel

Commencing From Saturday 5th April
Ranjit's Gala Laugh—Provoking Spectacle
Ummeed
The Sunniest Musical Sweetheart You have ever witnessed
Director: MANIBHAI VYAS
Cast:
ISHWARLAL, PRABHA, NURJAHAN, DIKSHIT, KESARI
—At—
OPERA HOUSE

3rd Great Week
SHANTA HUBLIKAR
Sings To The Tune of Love & Romance!
TARUN PICTURES' STAR-STUDDED SOCIAL
PRABHAT
With P. JAIRAJ, KALYANI, MIRZA MUSHARRAF, Etc.
IMPERIAL
Daily: 4-15, 7, & 10 p. m.
Sat., Sun., Holidays at 1-30 p. m.

Coming Shortly
These Stars will make History!!
SAIGAL
KANANBALA
NAWAB.—in
NEW THEATRES' Latest Screen Sensation!
LAGAN
Direction: NITIN BOSE
Photography:
Music: R. C. BORAL
Shortly Coming at
MINERVA

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

On The Air

MONDAY, MARCH 31.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Bal Gandharv. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Jyotsna Bhole. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Tufail Ali. 9-15 A I R Trio: Mand. 9-25 Sundra Bai. 9-40 Ratnakant. 9-55 Garba Dhun played on Sitar, Violin and Clarionet. 12-30 p.m. Devotional Music. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Instrumental duets. 1-10 Three Geets. 1-20 Mutual Understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 T. N. Ranade. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Bai Sundra Bai. 5-50 Surdasji Bhajan. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Flute and Sitar: Popular tune. 6-20 T. N. Ranade. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani (Marathi): Children's programme. 7 Book review: Talk in Gujarati. 7-15 Screen Hits. 7-25 Talk of the Town. 7-30 Sundra Bai. 7-45 Tilang on Jaltarang. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day 8-30 Matters of Moment: Talk relayed from B B C. 8-45 Sound-News. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 10 Allah Ragha: Gat Tora on Tabla. 10-20 Jyotsna Bhole.

Bombay II —Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Variety. 8-15 E. R. Ali: Clarionet solo with Tambora and Tabla. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Jyotsna Bhole. 8-55 Vichitra Veena. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Bibbo. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Bachubhai: Sarangi solo. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Sindhi song. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Jyotsna Bhole. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 The Bombay Radio Orchestra: Nautch music. 9-10 T. N. Ranade. 9-20 Sundra Bai. 9-30 Kathleen Shaw: Contralto. 9-45 Sebastian Vaz and His Dance Band: Programme of popular dance music.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Devi Prosad Bhattacharya. 5-15 Nivarani Chatterjee. 5-25 Devi Prosad Bhattacharya. 5-35 Nivarani Chatterjee. 5-50 Purna Banerjee. 6-5 For the rural and industrial areas. 7 Reply to Listeners' Letters. 7-20 Zohra Begum. 7-50 Dhirendra Chandra Mittra. 8 Golok Dhanda: Playlet. 8-20 Dhirendra Chandra Mittra. 9 Edgar Cox: Violin. 10 Hawaii Calling: Programme of Hawaiian Melodies.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m Mohammad Husain of Jaipur. 5-20 Multani on Clarionet. 5-30 Gauhar Sultan. 5-50 Mohammad Ismail and Mohammad Husain. 6-15 Munawwar Khan. 6-30 Samandar par se Khat. 7: Talk in Hindustani. 6-45 Faziruddin. 7 For Villagers only. 7-45 How I Won Her: Short Story. 8 Gauhar Sultan. 8-20 It has happened, or Sham Kaiyan on Sarangi. 8-25 Bhajan Lal. 8-30 Matters of Moment. Talk relayed from B B C. 8-45 Mohammad Ismail of Jaipur. 9-45 Munawwar Khan. 9-55 M. Siddiq. 10-5 Faqiruddin. 10-25 Gauhar Sultan.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, March 29

Groundnuts May—				
Opening	Rs	33	12	0
Highest		34	2	0
Lowest		33	8	0
Closing		34	2	0
Castorseeds May—				
Opening		32	6	0
Highest		32	6	0
Lowest		31	13	3
Closing		32	6	0
Cottonseeds May—				
Opening		21	3	0
Highest		21	3	0
Lowest		20	15	0
Closing		21	2	9

SHIPPING NEWS

EXPORTS

Bombay, March 29

2370 bags linseed Indian Produce Co Ltd; 200 bales raw cotton The Universal Cotton Trading Co; 593 bags linseed Kishan Prasad and Co Ltd; 584 bags linseed Kilachand Devchand and Co Ltd; 2560 bags groundnuts Kilachand Devchand and Co Ltd; 2524 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros; 2624 bags groundnuts Louis Dreyfus and Co.

IMPORTS

453 bags gum; 12000 bags asbestos fibre; 79 bags cashewnut raw; 64 pkgs alluminium powder; 2776 pkgs empty beer bottles; 198 rolls wood pulp boards, 305 c/s milk powder; 1125 cases evaporated milk; 59 cases drugs; 200 cases liquor; 250 cases wine; 240 cases brandy; 361 cases jam; 800 cases kippered snacks, sardines, herrings; 201 ctns soups, tomato juice and butter; 150 ctns toilet preparations; 23 ctns paper plates; 29 ctns cnd fruits, 27 ctns cnd fish; 206 boxes wrapping paper; 301 bundles woodpulp paper boards; 38 tusks ivory; 200 bundles coppered steel wire; 672 pkgs news print paper; 18274 bales cotton.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, March 29

Linseed May		5	8	9
Linseed September		5	11	3
Wheat May		4	3	3
Wheat September		4	2	0

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

	Arr. H M	Dep H M
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Express	5 15	22 45
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-55	18-10
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	1-30	20 15
Madras Express	10 15	14 30
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	12 30	17 40
Nagpur Express	15-00	21 00
Poona Express	19 30	08 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	07 00
Poona Fast Passenger	21 45	12 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr H M	Dep H M
Ahmedabad Passenger	6 35	13 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
The Flying Ranee. Bulsar	*6 15	15 50
The Flying Ranee Surat	*6 40	to 10
The Flying Ranee. Surat (Except Monday)	10 50	00 00
The Flying Ranee. Surat (Except Saturday)	00 00	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	14 06	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 45	9 00

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday

New York Cotton Prices Reach New High Levels

HOUSE COMMITTEE APPROVES SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT PARITY LOANS

Trade Covering And Speculative Buying Meets Spot House Selling

BOMBAY, March 29.

New York cotton prices reached new high levels on Friday and May was quoted 11.15 on Washington farm Developments including the House Committee's approval of 75 per cent parity loans on the next American cotton crop.

There was considerable trade covering and speculative buying which met moderate hedge selling.

While it is too early to predict loan rate for the next American cotton crop, it seems now certain that the Administration will have to raise loan levels The Senate Agricultural Committee approves 75 per cent of loan parity while the Bankhead Bill favours cent per cent parity rate. The Government cannot affoord to neglect the interest of agriculturists and huge defence expenditure is bound to have inflationary effect in the long run.

It is true the markets will be guided by political developments in the Balkans at the moment but the general feelings remains bullish and higher prices are confidently expected. Moreover closure of futures business at Liverpool and more business will be placed through the New York Cotton Exchange which is a free market

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened firm. Prices touched new high levels on heavy trade covering and Mill and speculative buying with early offerings consisting chiefly of selling against equities by leading Spot Houses and transferring July to December delivery. Prices thereafter reacted partially on profit-taking and Southern selling but met renewed outside support. Finally Houston Spot House selling appeared and the session closed barely steady.

At the opening May was quoted 5 points up at 10.95 which was the lowest level and under extensive buying a further rise of 20 points was attained during the first hour and May was quoted 11.15 which was a new high level. Later on prices eased off 10 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 15 to 17 points Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points at 11.35c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also firm on active and increased buying and closed at a rise of 17 to 18 points Spot cotton prices gained 19 points at 11.12c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points. The market was steady with New York and trade calling Business was confined to evening up as was fully expected. Members of the Liverpool Cotton Trade Association ate meeting on Monday and will adopt the Director's closure resolution. The market improved on trade calling and there was absence of offerings most longs have liquidated. The market closed at a net rise of 5 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 9d. per lb.

Egyptian cotton ring was dull and business was restricted. Giza and Uppers futures closed unchanged.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York May highest (10-58 a.m.)	11.15+25
New York May lowest (10 p.m.)	10.95+05
Liverpool July highest	8.59+03
Liverpool July lowest	8.52+01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Latest Washington news confirms earlier advice higher loan almost assured

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 29.

May	11.31
July	11.24
October	11.15
Middling Spot	1.61

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 29.

March	11.38
May	11.33
July	11.23
Middling Spot	11.46

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, March 29.

Day's receipts at all U. P. Ports	Bales 7,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	nil
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

Muslim Aid To Britain's Cause

SIRDAR IQBAL ALI SHAH'S ADDRESS TO LONDON EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION

LONDON (By Mail).

"Muslim influence and opinion is overwhelmingly in favour of the British cause in the present war," declared Sirdar Iqbal Ali Shah in an address to the East India Association in London.

The influence of what the speaker called "the active region of Arab Muslims" namely those in Iraq, Transjordan, Saudi-Arabian, Yemen, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, had been directed towards checking the spread of war into the Near and Middle East. He continued:—

In the first instance, this influence was mainly external—that is, towards the European contestants, especially the British, the Germans and the Italians. Towards these warring Powers there have been two types of reactions—official and unofficial.

The Governments of Iraq and Egypt, true to their treaty engagements with England, severed their relations with Germany on the outbreak of the war. Emir Abdullah, the ruler of Transjordania, told his Legislative Assembly openly and clearly,"..... we will support our ally (Britain) in every possible way..... The Sultan of Lehej, head of the principalities in and around Aden pledged the support of these States "to the noble attitude of Great Britain." The Sultan of Shehr and Makalla, the mightiest of Hadramut, contributed money to the war chest of the Allies.

The Imam of Yeman showed sympathy towards Great Britain: and that remarkable personality of modern Arabia, Sultan Ibn Saud, expressed active cordiality, which is vocal even in its official declaration of benign neutrality. So far therefore, we have a highly satisfactory reaction on the part of the official spokesmen.

PEOPLE'S VOICE.

The reaction of the people is also overwhelmingly in favour of the British cause. The reasons are political, religio-philosophical and economic. These four factors were either intrinsic in the situation or have become apparent with the progress of the war due to its progressive impact upon the Near and the Middle East.

Other developments, too, have helped in producing the healthy picture we see to-day; for instance, the lack of success of Bari and Zeesen anti-British propaganda and various steps taken by the British Government since the war to ease the political and economic situation in Palestine and Egypt.

On the political aspect what most agitated the Arabs when war came was the desire of continued or completed independence. The rapid progress of German aggression in Europe soon convinced the Arab Nationalists that they would be with the wrong set of people if they lent their ears to the Nazis, for what hope was there of gaining independence when it was taken from those who had enjoyed it in Europe?

TEACHING OF THE KORAN

The next aspect is a theological one. The Sheikhs and the Imams throughout the world of Islam have warned their people of the Godless conception of the Nazi regime.

Our conception of God is that He is All Powerful, All Mighty, The One, Creator of All, Merciful, Compassionate, and of Limitless Attributes. Professor Bergmann, who is regarded as one of the foremost German thinkers and is attached the University of Leipzig, speaks of the fundamental beliefs of the German Church in his book, The Twenty-five Theses of the German Religion, about God in these terms, "I am as great as God; He is as small as I am; He cannot be over me, nor I below Him," and thereby quotes Angelino Silesius. Or, again, in the words of Schelling: "I am the God which nature raises in her bossom." For much less than that they will justifiably string up a man in the kingdom of Islam. With these quotations before us it is surely labouring the point further to emphasize how even the most unorthodox Muslim Arab shuns the Nazi spiritual contact.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT

Next is the economic factor. With the rank and file in Arabia the prosperity which the war introduced in business or professional activities has no insignificant part to play. A large number of British Empire troops, both in Palestine and Egypt, made the bazaar trade much more brisk than it had been for some time. Transport difficulties compelled the military authorities to fall back upon the resources of the countries, manufacture revised, labourers' wages leaped upwards, benefiting the humbler man in the street and the field.

In Egypt the British purchase of cotton straightened the financial difficulties of the fellah, the closing of the Mediterranean route made Basra a more flourishing port, for British and other commodities had to be landed there in order to be distributed so far afield as Turkey, with the consequence that Iraq's exports increased by 50 per cent. Britain took £105,000 worth of goods, including £88,000 worth of grain. The revenue from the pilgrim dues landing at Jeddah was not allowed to diminish. Similarly, the Lord of Arabia's large royalties from the oil resources on the Eastern shores of his territory were maintained.

The British Government added help in cash by a grant of £750,000 so that work could be provided for unemployed Palestinians, £50,000 was given directly for Arab relief during the financial year, 1940 and £30,000 for minor Arab village reconstruction work.

FRIENDS OF BRITAIN

The Arab people, both officially and unofficially, are not pro-Nazi. They are at the moment pro-British. They have in various spheres assumed solidarity of status; socially, economically and politically the entire Arab world is knit as their treaties attest. They are conscious of their strength and have chosen the British as their friends, because the British have not interfered with their religion or national traditions, also they have met many of their requirements. Meantime watch and ward is kept in every part of Muslim Arabia.

It should hearten British people to recall the Arab attitude during the critical first period of the war, when German could show victory at every point, and the British could only appeal to the good sense of the Arabs on philosophical lines by showing the foundations of their case. The Arabs trusted the British and remained loyal to their engagements; even when they saw one country after another being reduced by German conquest still they believed that Great Britain would win in the end.

There could be no greater tribute to the good name of England in the entire Near and Middle East. But the chief reason for their faith in this country is, perhaps, that they sense in Great Britain qualities that are common to both, qualities which do not depend upon temporary victories and defeats in the field but are inherent in the continuity of a nation's faith and civilisation. It is thanks to those qualities of the spirit that the Arab cannot help feeling a stronger bond of kinship with Britain than with the countries of the Dictators. Not what is merely of passing value but the eternal varieties hold them together.

"No Swaraj Without Pakistan"

"Hindu Raj Will Render Muslims Slaves", Says Jinnah

CAWNPORE, March 29.

The dream of Hindu Raj will always remain an unrealised dream and there will be no Hindu-Muslim unity until the Hindus gave up the dream. Just as the Congress leaders say that there can be no Swaraj without Hindu-Muslim unity, I assert that there can be no Swaraj without Pakistan," observed Mr. M. A. Jinnah, in the course of his inaugural speech at the City Muslim League Conference, held tonight, under the Presidentship of Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan.

Mahatma Gandhi, said Mr. Jinnah, had preached Non-violence, Truth, Charkha and Hindu-Muslim Unity, for a long time, but his efforts to establish communal concord were made in such a way that led the Muslims to think that he wanted to establish Hindu Raj in India and make Muslims the slaves of the majority community.

Characterising the policy pursued by Mahatma Gandhi and other Hindu leaders as "a sweet-tongued one, with ulterior motives", Mr. Jinnah said that the Muslims had realised it. The Mussalmans' claim for one-third of India was just and they would gladly give two-thirds to the Hindus. Ultimately Mr. Jinnah stated, the Hindus would have to realise that nothing would be gained by opposing the Pakistan scheme.

Mr. Jinnah referred to the consciousness and awakening which had been created in Muslim masses, and said that vigorous efforts should be made to educate their masses and improve their financial condition.

He exhorted the audience to rally round the Muslim League banner to achieve their goal of Pakistan, because it was just possible that they might have to fight both the Hindus and the British Government for gaining their object.

AGITATING TILL SUCCESS IS ACHIEVED

Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, in the course of his presidential speech, said the condition of the Muslims had changed tremendously within the last three years.

Explaining the Pakistan scheme, the Nawabzada said that the Hindu press and Hindu leaders had vigorously canvassed against it. When in Europe small States could exist, he could see no reason why such States should not flourish in India. He did not accept the possibility of any fight between these small States after Pakistan was created. Muslims, he said, would continue to press their demand for Pakistan until their object was achieved.

OPPOSITION TO COERCION

Referring to the Satyagraha movement, the Nawabzada said that the Congress was coercing the British Government to accept their demands but he pointed out that the Muslim league would not keep quiet, but would take some practical steps to see that the Government did not yield to Congress coercion.—A. P.

COLOMBO QUOTATIONS

Colombo, March 29

Price of rubber local market to-day was 88 sheet, 57 crepe. Yesterday's closing same. Copra 32.75. Cocoanut oil f.o.b. 217.50 nominal.—A. P.

London Money Market

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 29.

Money market's curtailing loanable resources owing to banks making up monthly statements were offset by the release of funds in payment of requisitioned India stocks.

Applications for 65 million sterling treasury bills amounted to 148.3 million The bills were allotted an average rate of one pound 2.46 pence per cent. similar to last week The next week's offerings total 70 million the first increase for nearly a year.

Wall street opened dull and very narrow with the usual week-end caution.

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay March 29

	Extra Sp.	fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P		137	135	133	131	
M G Punjab		137	135	133	131	
M G Rajputana		142	140	138	136	
M G Oomra No. 3	179	176	173	170		
M G C P No. 1	209	206	203	200		
M G C P No. 2	191	188	185	182		
M G Broach No. 2		241	238	234	231	
M G Punjab-Ameri.		281	278	275	272	
M G Surat		359	356	352	349	
M G Rajpipla		354	351	347	344	
M G Nawsari		374	371	367	364	

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS.

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, March 29

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. August 137	April	136	June	137
Yarn No. 10 1/2s. August 153	April	160	June	162
Yarn No. 20 1/2s. August 229 1/2	April	225	June	228
Yarn No. 40s.	April	323	June	325 Aug. 327

PEPPER & GINGER.

Bombay, March 29

The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd:—

Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	Rs.	85	0 0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15 per candy		83	8 0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15 per candy		86	8 0
Ginger bleached per cwt		18	0 0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15 per cwt		16	12 0
Ginger Vaishakh Sud 15 per cwt		17	4 0

TAXATION OVERDONE

Husseinbhoy Laljee's Speech In Assembly

Mr. Huseinbhai Abdullabhai Laljee speaking on the Finance Bill in the Indian Legislative Assembly said:—"Large amounts have been spent on defence and larger amounts will be required for defence. The immediate question therefore arises how are we to get these funds. The Honourable the Finance Member the other day said that it was very difficult to lay down a definite proportion as to how much should come from taxation and how much from loans. In fact, if I correctly understood him, at present he has laid down the basis at one-third from additional taxation. Whatever the Finance Member may think, it is quite certain that very large sums of money will be required and a proportion of one-third or even one-eighth will not help us any more to raise those funds. We have also got to consider if there was any justification for levying further taxation for war than what exists already. There has been a general cry all over that the standard of life of the people is nothing as compared with the people in other parts of the civilised world. There are a large number of business men who take away from this country more than one can imagine and thirdly it is also a fact that our industries are in their infancy and there is no help for them from the State. If we had given help to the industries, every farthing of it would have remained in the country.

EUROPEAN HOUSES

I ask the Finance Member to make a due inquiry as to the advances that are made to the European houses to make exports and to the Indian houses. Fortunately for us we have some very good Indian Banks, but they won't do this work, they won't handle it, and I do not know why. Sir, if at all there was any need for banking in India, it was in the interests of the masses who help the export trade. In Japan I was told that if anybody wanted an export, he had only to go to certain authority and say, "here is the order" and an order is made by the Government to a Bank to finance that. I ask are any of these things existing, so far as the exports from India are concerned. My friends have been telling us, my Government has been telling us, "we are an agricultural country, that we ought to depend upon the exports" and there is no financing to the exports to be done. Your Trade commissioners are at Geneva and America, but my friend Sir H. P. Mody cannot make shipment of a hundred bales of cotton unless and until he goes to a European Bank, through a European broker in Calcutta, if it is wheat or if it is Jute all this to negotiate one hundred bales of cotton or Jute or even wheat to be taken there. It is therefore no use telling us that "we are administering the country in such a manner as every civilised country is doing, in such a manner as would help the masses of the people." We come now to shipping.

THE REBATE SYSTEM

The rebate system is nothing short of creating monopolies, with a penal clause. If I don't ship by any of these conference liners once and that too when they wish that I should ship my exports by their boats and not by any stray boat, or what they call trump boats, the result is that a certain sum of money which is kept back from all my consignments with these shipping companies then they are not only at liberty to refuse to give me my moneys but they refuse to provide me space for my exports. In most civilised countries and even in this country there have been occasions when such monopolies have been forbidden by the Government, and these have been forbidden very strongly when a penal clause is there. I ask my Honourable friend the Commerce Member whether he has seen that there exists in any part of the civilised world where conference liners can keep a national's money and treat it as a rebate and then to forfeit it as a penalty without consulting the Government or without going to a court of law. Sir, that exists in India.

MACHINERY.

We canot buy machinery either from Sweden or Germany or any other place for making matches. The Honourable Sir Jeremy Raisman: "I thought the Honourable member was complaining about these foreign imports. Now he seems to wish to be able to have access to them." So far as machinery is concerned, it is not a foreign import. We wanted some machinery and we still want them because you wont help us to manufacture here but the Swedish company has come down to India and what do we find? The excise duty is there and we go on increasing the excise duty and yet this Swedish company goes on developing itself under the protection that was intended for Indian companies. In 1924. Their import was hardly 25 to 30 per cent of the consumption and today when they have got their machinery in India they are supplying 80 per cent of the consumption of India. For whose advantage have you done this? A foreign company comes to India and gets the Government of India to put a tariff wall against all other foreign companies and thus makes money. The result is that they get all the money because the excise duty is on the consumer and all foreign matches which used to come from Japan, Germany or Russia are now barred because we have a foreign combines match factory in India. May I ask the Honourable the Finance Member if it is fair to India. When we ask for protection of certain Indian industries, we are told that such a protection is not in the interest of the consumers because they will have to pay more. But so far as this match industry is concerned, it seems that they believe that the matches are not required by the poor people at all.

TAXATION

Now, sir, I have been asking and begging the Finance Member not to go on taxing, and there are very good reasons for that. I honestly believe that he will have to go into the market for huge loans; and when that comes is it not his careful duty as a great financier to see that he gets them at cheaper rates? Is it not his duty to see that he gets the required money? And how is he going to get it. Believe me, I am not talking with the intention of saving income-tax for any of the Indians. It is for the administration of the Government of India. With all the emphasis at my command I tell you, sir, that the only course that you have to adopt now is not to tax the people, not to raise the rate of interest and try to get money. Do not make the mistake that you are doing for a paltry sum of 6 crores when you may need even upto 600 crores. It must come if this war goes on and you will see the consequence of it. To-day if you get money at 3 per cent, to-morrow or next year or after six months when you will require a further 50 crores, if the war goes on, you will not get it at 3 per cent. It is impossible. There are two reasons for that. One is that if you need money people would feel that there is some delicate situation for which you want money and such huge amounts. At that time the moneylender and the banker will certainly demand from you higher rates of interest. And what is the result of it. If you borrow 50 crores at a half per cent more for 30 years you will be paying every year 25 lakhs more and a recurring debt for 30 years or more. In the last war you went up to 6 per cent. You have got to consider this spect of the question very seriously. I do feel that the finance member will make a statement that if he does not agree in this policy which I ask him to carry out he does not agree for very cogent reasons, and other than those which I have given."

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KLIM POWDERED WHOLE MILK

Our Readers' Views

Costs Of Counsel And Attorneys

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The litigating public of the Bombay High Court owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. P. D. Shamdasani who successfully conducted his appeal in person against the Central Bank of India, Limited, on the question of costs awarded to Counsel and attorneys. He established a number of points which will be extremely beneficial to the litigating public. Mr. Shamdasani thoroughly brought to light, the practice followed by the Taxing Master long before he was born in awarding costs to attorneys for attendances. Law allows them Rs. 15 for the first hour and Rs. 10 per hour for succeeding hours. But the practice followed in taxation was to allow Rs. 15/- for the first hour of each day and Rs. 10 per hour for succeeding hours. Their Lordships held in favour of Mr. Shamdasani and allowed Rs. 15/- for the first hour and Rs. 10/- for each succeeding hour irrespective of the number of hours of attendances from day to day. But the most objectionable part was to allow charges to the attorneys even during lunch interval when they are not in attendance over the case but are actually attending to other matters in their offices or enjoying their lunch. Their Lordships very rightly disallowed attendances (or rather disattendances to coin the word) during lunch intervals.

During Mr. Shamdasani's fight over disallowing Refreshers to Counsel in Chamber summons (a point which was decided in favour of Mr. Shamdasani) a most astounding revelation was made that in all refreshers for suit or appeal or otherwise Counsels are paid even for lunch intervals when they may be having their lunch or engaged in conferences over matters other than those going on in the Court. If a refresher is marked for 20 g.m.'s for a given day Counsel is actually paid 23 g.m.'s for the day. He is paid for enjoying his lunch or for earning elsewhere. In the course of last fourteen years that I have had the misfortune of being a litigant (invariably on the defensive) this bewildering knowledge for the first time came to me through Mr. Shamdasani in the course of his masterly address to the Court and I felt considerably humiliating at my ignorance of the most elementary principles of arithmetic. Litigants and particularly those brought on verge of ruination will be justified in demanding refund of excess from Counsel. On this question of refund I am dreaming of making a small fortune so badly needed by me, thanks to the undaunted spirit of Shamdasani and the acute sense of justice which ultimately prevailed in this Court presided over by a great English judge.—Yours etc.

H. B. WARDEN.

Hindu Women's Rights To Property

To The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the questionnaire issued by the committee set up by the Government of India to examine certain aspects of Hindu Women's Rights to Property and your invitation for letters or articles on the subject, I would like to recommend certain principles to be followed in the matter, which I give below:—

Your readers are aware that the Hindu Women's Right to property Act XI/III of 1937 gave to the widow of a deceased Hindu and to the widow or widows of his predeceased son or sons and grandsons and to the daughters of the deceased the same share as that of a son in his self-acquired property. If the deceased died possessed of joint family property, his widow was given the same interest as he himself had in such property. It was, however, provided that the interest of those women who had entered the family of the deceased by marriage should be only a limited interest known in legal phraseology as a Hindu Woman's Estate i.e., she would be entitled absolutely to the interest, profit and produce of the property inherited by her without a power to dispose of the same either by Will or during her life time. This limited interest provision did not apply to moveable property inherited by a woman, who is governed by the Mayukha School of Hindu Law, (which has force in Bombay) who can dispose of such moveable property during her life-time. It is doubtful whether this absolute power of hers in respect of moveable property is taken away by the Act XVIII of 1937.

The idea of a daughter inheriting the same share as a son, however, appeared to be inequitable and the provision regarding the daughter was omitted by Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act XI of 1938 and she was placed in the same position she enjoyed before the Act of 1937 was passed.

The Act XVIII of 1937 as amended by Act XI of 1938 is found to be incomplete in several respects as such piecemeal legislation always is and it is now desired to amend the law on this subject on a sounder and more comprehensive basis. I suggest that the following principles should be followed:—

1. The widow of the deceased should have the same share as a son. In case there are more widows than one, each widow should get a share equal to that of a son irrespective of the fact whether she is childless or has one or more sons. She should however have the same limited interest in the property as she has provided however that if her share did not exceed the value of Rs. 5,000 she should have a power to dispose of the property inherited by her during her life-time (and not by Will) for her maintenance only. This power of disposal should not be extended to the immoveable property or property or properties or any interest in immoveable property or properties inherited by her. On the widow's death, the property should be treated as part of her husband's estate and should devolve upon his heirs. If the deceased has left no sons, she should take the property subject to the rights of other heirs as set out in the following paragraphs.

2. A widowed daughter-in-law in case the deceased has left a widow and son or sons should take half the share of a widow. In case the deceased has left no widow but a son or sons only she should take half the share of a son. In case there is neither a widow nor a son or sons nor the lineal descendants of a son but there is a daughter or daughters and/or lineal descendants of a daughter she should take an equal share with or as a daughter. In such a case the lineal descendants of a predeceased daughter should take the share which would have been inherited by the daughter. In case the deceased has neither left a widow nor lineal descendants, she should inherit the whole property. The remote lineal descendants should have the same right of inheritance as their parent or grand-parent in case of the death of persons connecting them with the deceased. The right suggested for a widowed daughter-in-law in this para is without prejudice to the rights of her children to inherit to the estate of the deceased. The property to be inherited by a widowed daughter-in-law of course should be subject to the same incidents as the property to be inherited by a widow viz., limited interest, right of disposal of moveable property below Rs. 5,000 for maintenance etc. In case of her death, the property should devolve on her husband's heirs. In case there are two widows of the same predeceased son they should divide equally the share that would have been inherited if there was only one widow.

3. The daughter should take a 1/8th share in her deceased father's estate if the deceased has left a widow and/or son or sons or their lineal descendants. In case a son would get less than 1/6 in his father's estate she should take an equal share with a son. In case there is neither widow nor son or sons nor the lineal descendants of a son, but a widowed daughter-in-law she should take an equal share with her. In case there is no widowed daughter-in-law then, she should inherit the whole property.

4. The children of a predeceased son or daughter should divide the property among themselves by giving double the share of a female child to a male child.

5. All the sons of a deceased begotten of a lawful wedlock i.e., whose parents have gone through the ceremony of marriage should be treated equally for the purposes of inheritance.

6. The above principles should apply only to the self-acquired property of a deceased Hindu, who has died intestate. The principles governing the Succession to joint family property so far should be continued to be applied to avoid a chaos and the upsetting of the whole of Hindu Law. The above rules should apply to all Hindus whether governed by the Dayabhaga or Mitakshara School of Hindu Law.—Yours etc.,

C. M. MEHTA.

Parekh Building, New Queen's Road, Bombay.

Indian Postal Orders

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. R. D. Karve's letter published on 11-2-41 has drawn only a black picture and has completely overlooked the real advantage gained by buying a postal order.

True, there is not much of advantage when the payee is too rich to attend the post office personally for getting it cashed. But if a poor payee has got a post office near his way or house he will get it cashed personally whenever he may happen to attend the post office for other business. This does not cost him anything and hence the sender saves one anna.

Now comes the question of paying the postage over the letter enclosing the order. A sender will never choose to buy a postal order whenever he may have no occasion to send a letter he will certainly resort to money order. But when a sender has already written a letter and has to send an odd sum in addition, a postal order will save him one anna.

Another but quite an incidental advantage is when payee does not receive the money orders personally but through his clerks or secretary. In such cases it is possible that the latter may misappropriate the money. But when that money is enclosed in a cover then there is no scope for any such misappropriation as he does not open the letter but leaves it to his boss.

The greatest advantage is when a sender is remitting money in currency notes.

He has already got a (registered) postal cover but he has no currency notes for odd sums and annas. He naturally prefers to save one anna by buying a postal order and leaves it to the payee to attend the post offices personally or through his servant.

If in any case any payee does not wish to take the trouble to get it cashed he is at liberty to direct his sender not to give him that trouble or to charge him (sender) the said annas 2 or 4 complainer of by Mr. Karve.

Did not the Post Master General press upon him this real advantage?—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

The Bombay Conference

To The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—All honour to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru for having given the right lead to the No-Party Leaders' Conference and getting the resolution of great moment passed unanimously, but the Conference could have rendered still greater service to the country by giving its verdict as to whether the Congress or the League was irreconcilable and refused to come to terms at a most psychological time that India is at present facing. It is no use blaming both, for, one of them must certainly be right and the other wrong. Could the leaders assembled—eminent lawyers as they have the reputation to be—not have come to the right decision of condemning the League for its obstinacy in putting forth demands with threats to the Congress and insisting on having their own way. If they had done this, the Conference would certainly have done signal service to the country and the Government as well, for the latter would thereby have been emboldened to condemn the League politics.—Yours etc.,

JAWAHARLAL JAYAKAR.

A Libel On Indian Art

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—"Contemporary Indian Art Examined" by Mr. R. V. Leyden which appeared in "Art and Culture" sounds like a judgement of the Privy Council on Indian Art.

Mr. Leyden does not mention or has not cared to inquire about the extensive progress the Indian Art section of the Sir J. J. School of Art has made under the direction of well-known artists who have imbibed the true spirit of Indian painting and who have remained uninfluenced so far by any "ism."

I feel Mr. Leyden has not realised world of difference between contemporary Indian art and contemporary art in India and has obviously mixed up the two terms. If the explanation of the title of his "critical essay" should be taken and in view of the fact that "the academic type of western art executed by Indian Artists" has been grouped number two, Mr. Leyden should have done well to write under the caption "Contemporary Art in India" and in this case group 2 should certainly not fall "outside our investigation". On the other hand, if his explanation was "Indian Art produced in India by Indians at the present time" one fails to understand why group 2 should have been mentioned at all. To run down and drop out Academic Art which appears to be in his disfavour Mr Leyden has deliberately avoided the phrase Contemporary Art in India.

Mr. Leyden argues that Western Art executed by Indian artists "apart from the nationality of its perpetrators, it is not Indian at all." Quite true. But where was the need for such an argument when no sensible Indian artist practising the Western style of painting has ever called his art Indian Art?

I can challenge the statement that the Western Art imported into India was "stale, dry and unfertile." Mr. Leyden is very presumptuous when he says neo-impressionist and post-impressionist tendencies have been deliberately kept away from Indian art students till very recently. If art is free, if it is universal and international how can it be hidden or deliberately kept away. If according to the author of the articles," it is a great misfortune that Western Art was introduced and taught in India before the progressive elements were officially recognised," it would have been a greater misfortune if India had to wait until the so called progressive art had gripped Europe, it is a still greater misfortune that Mr. Leyden should "try to demonstrate" to us what cannot produce living art, what Indian Art is not and what it should be.

What Mr. Leyden calls the Indian Art of the revivalistic schools, he says only "claims to represent true Indian Art of our days." This, he says, grew based on traditional forms, out of Japanese influence out of Ajanta and Mogaul miniatures folklore and his toric sentimentality. This is a libel on the Bengal school and should be strongly and indignantly resented. He says the work of the exponents of this school has "degenerated into repetition of assimilated forms and techniques." I will be greately interested to know what Bengal has to say to this.

Abindranath's art he finds hazy, moony sentimental and unreal and that of his followers, Chugtai, Roy Choudry and Ukil is absorbed in rhythm, sentimental melody and decoration and they come "dangerously near to Aubrey, Beardsley and Dulac." Manishi De's work, he says, is "nearer to Sienese Trecento than anything in India" and cannot go beyond beauty and prettiness. It is very surprising to note that when Mr. Leyden is viewing the work of Indian artists his standard of comparison is always the work of European artists.

He lifts Nandalal Bose whom he calls the master of this school to a position he well deserves and then drops him down saying that his work has been deteriorating towards mere decoration. I fail to understand why the author has a prejudice against decorative treatment. Mr. Leyden's statement that the "new gospel of Indian Art "spread" to the farthest corners of India" and that this "commonly called art of the Bengal School succeed in creating an all India style is highly objectionable, eristic and cannot be passed without a challenge. It is a libel on the Indian Art section of the Sir J. J. School of Art and a great injustice to the artists responsible to the pioneer and spade work and the ultimate shaping of the distinct "Bombay School." The art of Bengal for which I have great admiration may have influenced a few artists even in Bombay but the "Bombay School" developed its own traditions and technique.

Mr. Leyden forgets or perhaps does not know that the "Bombay School" was represented as a distinct school in the decoration scheme of the Government buildings at New Delhi.

It appears that the sun of Leydenism is trying to peep over the art horizon of India in order to chase away existing renascent tendencies of Art.—Yours, etc.,

V. R. RAO.

Some Suggestions To Army Supplies Department

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In Bombay there is a Department of the Supplies called "The Supplies" where all articles and materials pertaining to the requirement of the army are requisitioned and purchased. As a practical business man, you will agree, Sir, that the goods supplied as per samples should either be accepted or rejected in the shortest period of time. But you will be astonished to hear that goods supplied by merchants sometimes remain lying without inspection for a month or even more at the Military Depot at Sewree, without the authorities either accepting or rejecting the same, while the merchants suffer and are liable to suffer heavy damage in case the goods are not accepted after such length of time or damaged by neglect or other causes in the Military Depot.

This dilatory method, I would say is hardly conducive to the attainment of that aim which everybody desires. One would like to know if the Army Headquarters are aware of the above affairs? If so, what step or steps they propose to take in the matter? when goods on an approved tender are supplied in large quantities, the order sometime is cancelled off hand; but subsequently the very goods are again accepted at higher rate! The above state of affairs, I opine, require a thorough enquiry by higher authorities. I would suggest that a qualified business man should be put in charge of the Department without further delay.

There is another matter which requires the prompt attention of the authorities and here I refer to the sort of treatment which is being meted out to Indian merchants of high social position by some petty army officers. A great deal of resentment is being felt by Indian merchants at the scanty courtesy which is being shown to them by some of the petty officers. I hope that responsible authorities will kindly instruct them to show due courtesy to Indian merchants in future.

In conclusion, I would also like to mention the preferential treatment which is being accorded to European firms. This is also causing a great deal of heart-burning and discontent amongst Indian firms. I hope responsible authorities will see that the above practice is discontinued.—Yours, etc.,

PRO-BONO-PUBLICO.

Appeal To Suburban Passengers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Down Kathiawar Express which was formerly halting at Borivli was recently booked to run fast at that station with a halt at Virar. This latter halt was very inconvenient to most of the suburban passengers on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and after some correspondence, it has now been possible to persuade that Railway Company "to halt the Down Kathiawar Express at Borivli on trial from 1st of April".

From the words "on trial" it is presumed that a census of passengers entraining that train from Borivli will be taken for some days after 1st of April and if this census does not compare favourably with the census already taken at Virar, the stop at Borivli may be discontinued.

I, therefore, appeal to the through passengers from the suburbs to make the best possible use of this trial stop at Borivli even in preference to Dadar and thereby ensure the permanent reinstatement of the former stop at Borivli for the Down Kathiawar Express.—Yours, etc.,

RAJNIKANT ERRUNZA.

Malad.

Protection To Rayon Cloth

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In view of the British efforts for export expansion of rayons, two of which have already been cited, suspicion is legitimate that the Indian officialdom, plumps for the penetration of foreign rayon imports. From the London Chamber of Commerce Journal of January 1941, pages 10 and 11, we know about further helps:—

Page 10.—Central Rayon Office:—Export rebate claims (which with reductions cheapen export prices). The Central Rayon Office announces that arrangements have been made with H. M. Commissioners of Customs and Excise for the issue by them of certificates to the payees of every debenture which includes drawback on art silk doubles at 9 1/2d or on art silk tissue at 1sh. per lb on any silk or art silk goods exported at fixed rates showing the quantities of such doubles, tissues or fixed rated goods for which the debenture is issued from 1st December, 1940. In accordance with the announcement already made on August 28, 1940 exporters are entitled to claim from the Central Rayon Office a rebate at the rate of 3d. per lb. in respect of Rayon yarn content of all Rayon goods made from continuous filament yarn and exported after November 30, 1940 and also in respect of Rayon yarn purchased from producers and exported after date.

The Central Rayon Office further refers to 'existing Trade which must be protected." (Page 11).

The Indian Millowners make the same request but the official treatment is contrary wise.—Yours, etc.,

SARABHAI PRATAPRAI.

Communalism Rampant

Report Of Working Of U. P. Municipal Boards

LUCKNOW, March 28.

"The administration of thirty Boards was tarnished by communal dissensions, party strife and intrigue," says the U. P. Government resolution on the report of Municipal Administration and Finances for the year, 1938-39.

WORST OFFENDERS

The resolution adds: "The Boards of Fatehpur, Farukhabad, Soron, Manipuri, Mussoorie, Baraut, Chandausi and Moradabad were the worst offenders. In Soron the contending parties came to blows and Secs. 107 and 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code had to be employed to restore order. The administration of Mainpuri reached the point of scandal under the old chairman who had to be removed by Government. The affairs of Mussoorie were racked by personal animosities of the members and Government had to appoint a Committee to examine its affairs.

A relieving feature was "the resolution further states, "that motions of no confidence in chairmen were less numerous than last year."—A. P.

Our Ujjain Letter

SESSION OF ALL-INDIA SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent)

UJJAIN, March 25

The Eleventh session of the All-India Spiritual Conference will be held at Ujjain on the 23, 29, 30 and 31 March 1941 at Gangaghat Ujjain—2 miles away from the City. Yogis, saints from Burma, Nepal, and other corners of the country will assemble for exchange of ideas and experiences.

The programme includes demonstration of Yoga, Pranayam, Hathyoga and other practices. There will be interesting and instructive discourses on spiritual subjects philosophy, metaphysics, practical psychology, naturopathy and new thought culture by eminent persons like Dr. Hariramchandra Divekar and Mr. Rajabahadur Asthana.

Those who are interested to attend the Conference should write to the Manager Adhyatmic Mandal Kalpavriksha office Ujjain.

POLITICAL CONFERENCE AT RUNJA

Under the auspicious of the Gwalior Raja Sarwajanik Sabha a Political Conference will be held at Runja (Gwalior State) near Ratlam on the 1st and 2nd April 1941 under the Presidentship of Sjt. Ramsahai Vakil a leading worker of Bhilsa. The Conference will be inaugurated by Mr. Jainarayan Vyas the General Secretary of the All-India States Peoples' Conference. Nearly twenty thousand peasants from Gwalior, Dhar, Ratlam, Sailana and other surrounding C.I. States will attend the Conference.

War Gifts Fund Ladies' Committee

Lady Blackwell, Chairman of the War Gifts Ladies' Committee has received the following letter from Mrs. C. H. Adenwalla, the Hon. Secretary of the Cooking Department of the Sir Ratan Tata Industrial Institute, Hughes Road, Bombay:—"I am sending herewith a few boxes of biscuits, chocolates etc., and some bottles of fresh fruit syrup. The price of each box is written on the label. This is entirely our own small contribution from the Cookery Department towards the great cause. We shall endeavour to send some more of our products from time to time whenever possible."

These delicious products from this famous Institute are now on view and on sale at the Ladies' Committee Office, Central Bank Building. They found a ready sale at the Ladies' Committee meeting on Monday, but there are still some boxes of biscuits, chocolates and bottles of syrup left. This is a very practical contribution to War Funds which must have the ready support of every one.

The conference of manufacturers of plastic moulded goods, to be held under the auspices of the Indian Lac Cess Committee on April 5 in the premises of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta. It is learnt that the Indian Lac Research Institute has developed, as a result of its researches, a moulding power suitable for us in bakelite presses.

Assault On Keren

Indian Soldiers' Heroism

(BY AN EYE-WITNESS IN THE FIELD.)

For over a month Indian troops have been hammering at the gates of Keren, the important military station and trading centre in the heart of Eritrea. The railway town of Keren lies on the main line of communication between Asmara, the capital, and Agordat; it is 4,000 feet above sea level and nestles at the foot of a 6,000 feet high mountain range.

The main road and railway—rendered idle by our artillery—run from the west into the town. They are cut into the mountainside. The retreating enemy had blown up a large section of the road, causing tons of rock to slide down the mountain.

The road had thus been blocked effectively. But our troops stormed the heights and beat off an enemy two or three times as strong as themselves, holding on grimly to their newly won positions.

THE BATTLE.

The battle began on February 3 when our mobile forces, who pursued the enemy from Agordat, engaged a large force at the mouth of a mountain pass. Under cover of machine-gun fire our troops advanced to the slopes of the mountain. The enemy was holding a strong position five miles west of Keren, where a small fort had been erected on the heights. He had between 20,000 and 25,000 troops in the Keren area and batteries of pack-guns which attempted to seek out our positions and also destroy our transports. However, Scottish troops and a Rajput battalion went up the mountain, gained the peak and held it.

On February 5 our troops attacked a ridge north-west of Mount Sanchil which rises over 6,000 feet and is the most prominent feature in the area.

A Punjab battalion seized and occupied the highest point on the ridge, which has since been christened Brigadier's Peak.

A gunner observation post was established [illegible] and accurate artillery fire was poured into Keren town, railway station and sidings. There were several spirited counter-attacks and although the Punjabis held on, ultimately, owing to the difficulty of sending reinforcements, these gallant men had to withdraw from Brigadier's Peak.

During the next few days continuous fighting took place. The enemy tried to dislodge the Rajput and Highland troops from their positions west of Brigadier's Peak but without success.

On the night of February 7/8 Indian troops moved up the main road to Keren and then turned right, up a valley through which a river runs, to attack a mountain known as Pt. 1152. One platoon of each company was employed in carrying materials up the slopes. Our troops made light of the strenuous climb and after a hard engagement gained a small hill which they consolidated.

RENEWED ASSAULT ON BRIGADIER'S PEAK.

On February 10 fresh Indian troops were moved up for a renewed assault on Briagdier's Peak. By nightfall they had seized all but the main peak. An attack at night on this feature by Punjab troops succeeded. The Indians scrambled over huge rocks and took the hill. Many prisoners, including two Italian officers, were captured. Supported by a company of Rajputs the Punjabis held the peak for a day but a fierce counter-attack preceded by artillery, mortar and small arms fire forced them to withdraw to their original position, on Cameron ridge, which is about 500 yards to the west.

On February 12, Rajputs and Sikhs attacked two hill features. Foothold was secured at the point of the bayonet but it soon became clear that it would be very difficult to dislodge the enemy at that time.

Besides, the men were running short of ammunition and one company, which had gained its objective and had repulsed no fewer than six counter-attacks, was threatened with isolation. These operations were therefore abandoned and the whole force withdrew to a position known as Rajputana Ridge. The enemy strongly attacked this position but the Indian troops held it firmly, despite intense artillery fire and attacks at night.

Except for an attack on February 16 on a sector occupied by a British battalion, who promptly counter-attacked and recaptured lost ground, a lull then set in. Vigorous patrolling, however, was carried out by Mahrattas, Sikhs and a British battalion. The deep valley between Cameron Ridge (held by us) and Brigadier's Peak (occupied by strong enemy forces including two Blackshirt battalions) was the scene of many clashes.

Meanwhile our troops consolidated and strengthened their positions on the hills which lie some four miles from Keren, holding on grimly to very exposed positions. The enemy was subjected to very heavy fire and repeated dive-bombing and machine-gun attacks by the R.A.F. but he was determined to hold Keren, for this town is the key to Asmara and Massawa. He fought stoutly but deserters continually streamed into our camp. On one day alone 200 Eritreans and Italians came over. Prisoners were also captured in large numbers.

HEROIC WORK.

Our doctors, stretcher-bearers and men who carry supplies have been doing heroic work under trying conditions. Several times a day they have to climb precipitous hills, many bearing heavy loads. I saw some men carrying barbed wire; each bore a load of a hundredweight but they worked cheerfully.

There have been many instances of individual heroism. One young sepoy, seeing an N.C.O. lying wounded in the open, ran over bullet-swept ground to within 80 yards of the enemy in order to give first aid to the wounded man. On his return he offered to go back with others to bring in the N.C.O. which he did.

A section leader encountering unexpected fire while climbing a hill made a detour and caught the enemy by surprise, killing six with hand-grenades.

The Indian troops are in good heart and are determined to win. The trials and privations of warfare of this sort are only spurring them on to greater endeavour.

The attempt to take Keren by direct assault, relying on the impetus of our previous speedy advance, all but succeeded. The Italian commander, however, knew too well the disastrous consequences which the town's fall would bring in its train, and threw everything he had into its defence.

To avoid unnecessary casualties, the British commander accordingly decided for the present to consolidate his gains and, while maintaining steady pressure, to allow the fresh column, advancing on Keren from the North and along the Red Sea coast, time to enfilade the enemy's communications.

SURPLUS BUDGET FOR BHOPAL

BHOPAL, March 30.

H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal has placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty's Government and it is upto us to translate it into reality. We have spent 20 per cent of our revenue on the war efforts during the years 1940/41 and I hope we shall be able to do better during the financial year we are now entering", declared the Hon. Mr. K. F. Haidar, Finance Member, Bhopal Government, presenting the State budget to the Bhopal Legislative Council this morning.

The Finance Member revealed that during the current year the State has spent Rs. 1,198,799, including the excess in the budget grant of two and half lakhs on army and war efforts.

He announced the reduction of Rs. 123,690 in expenditure of general administration.

The budget estimates for 1941/42 envisage a net increase of Rs. 360,000 in income against an equal increase in expenditure. The biggest increase in expenditure is under "military" which has been raised from Rs. 698,799 to twelve lakhs. In addition this grant it is proposed to meet all the capital expenditure such as the buildings for the military purposes, modern war equipments for army, aerodrome, etc., by the means of loan repayable at the termination of war in reasonable instalments out of the general savings of the State. Education, Medical and Public Health Rural Boards get 178,141.

The estimated increases in the income include an increased revenue of at least Rs. 225,000 from railway earnings, Rs. 60,000 from forests, Rs. 55,000 from State Kotha and Rs. 55,000 from excise and Bhopal Electric Supply. In addition to the sum of Rs. 20,000 has been raised by increasing the income tax rates. The financial position of the out going year revealed the closing surplus of about Rs. 21,000, increasing the opening balance on April 1 to Rs. 520,702 instead of five lakhs, estimated in the budget.

After meeting all the demands, it is expected to close the year with a surplus of at least Rs. 80,000 which would be added to the opening balance, increasing it to Rs. six lakhs.—

The unanimous approval by the entire elected element and non-officials of the State Government's war policy and war efforts was the outstanding feature of the general debate on the Bhopal budget presented this morning in the Bhopal Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. K. F. Haidar, Finance Member.

Opposition member while criticising certain aspects of the budget, wished to see the war efforts receive the maximum support both from Government and the people.

Criticism of the budget was mainly confined to alleged lack of details and expenditure under the head General Administration, which was alleged to have increased by ten lakhs in the last 6 years.

The Hon. Mr. Salamuddin Khan, member in charge of General Administration, intervening on behalf of Government refuted the allegation and cited figures to show that during the said period expenditure under General Administration had actually decreased by five lakhs.

Mr. Zahiruddin a non-official member, in a maiden speech, paid a tribute to Sir Joseph Bhore for the rapid progress that Bhopal had made industrially since his appointment as Economic Adviser.

After the Finance Minister's reply to the debate the Council adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT STANDING COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, March 30.

It is learnt from lobby circles that the Standing Committee attached to the Supply Department is to consist of seven members instead of five and that four members will be nominated to it from the Assembly.

It is recalled that the Assembly last week threw out a motion for election of three of its members and that the main demand made by the Opposition speakers was an increase in the number elected by the Assembly.

In the Council of Stae, on a similar motion Government agreed to the demand for raising the number of representatives of the Upper House from two to three.—A. P.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 3, 1997
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 2, 1360
Parsi: Meher 28, 1310
Hightide: 1-35; 14-10
Lowtide: 1-42; 19-58
Sunrise: 6h. 35m.
Sunset: 6h. 53m.

ROTARY CLUB.
Rotary Club of Bombay: Luncheon Meeting, 1-30 p.m. at Green's Hotel. Rotarian A. S. Troilip will speak on "Scrap."

SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION.
The 38th learner-driver class will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 10-30 a.m. in the conference hall, Electric House. The class is open to drivers of private motor cars and commercial firms.

NEW EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP.
The Annual General Meeting of the New Education Fellowship, Bombay Section, will be held to-day (Monday) in The New Era School, Hughes Road.

"WIN THE WAR" RUPEE FUND.
"Win tthe War" Rupee sub-committee of the War Gifts Fund Ladies' Committee wish to announce that contrary to their hopes they will not be able to close the Fund on March 31. They ask everyone interested to watch for the closing date which will be announced at some future date.

DNYAN—PRASARAK MANDALI.
A public Lantern lecture in English will be delivered under the auspices of the Mandali to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Jivanji Mody Memorial Hall, K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Apollo Street, Fort, by Mr. Rustam Nanabhai Banaji (of Poona) on "Optics: ancient and modern Scientific Researches of Light."
Rev Father R. Rafael, S.J., D.Sc., Professor St. Xavier's College, will preside.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Swanee River" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Invisible Woman" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Santa Fe Trail" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Convoy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Son of Monte Cristo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Pardesi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Radhika" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Ghar Jawai" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily time as usual
KRISHNA—"Samajna Vanke" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Prabhat" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raj Nartaki" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Dnyaneshwar" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Nartak." Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.

MAZDAZNAN YOUTH MOVEMENT
The meeting of the Mazdaznan Youth Movement will be held to-day (Monday) at the Mazdaznan Hall, Industrial Assurance Building, Opp. Church Gate Station, at 6-15 p.m. The subject for consideration will be "The Man, I should like to be."

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.
"How Muslim Students Can Work For The Regeneration of Muslim Women" will be the subject of a public lecture by Lady Rama Rao in the Muslim Students' Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge to day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. Mrs. A. A. Fyzee will preside.

AIKYA KERALYEEA SANGHA.
The twentieth general meeting of the Aikya Keralyeea Sangha was held at Wakefield House, Fort, on (Sunday). The meeting after adopting the report presented by the retiring office-bearers elected the following as office-bearers for 1941-42.
Mr. A. Narayanan, President.
Mr. P. Madhav, Secretary.
Mr. K. G. S. Nair, Treasurer

DR. POPAT PRABHURAM.
Pranacharya Dr. Popat Prabhuram, Member of the Board of Indian Systems of Medicines and Principal of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, Bombay, who was recently operated for cataract at his residence in Cathedral Street by Dr. Jadavji Hansraj, the Chief Medical Officer, Cutch and Dr. D. G. Vyas of Bombay, has been convalescing favourably and making good progress.

HINDUSTANI SHIKSHAK SANAD EXAM.
—The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, writes: The Hindustani Shikshak Sanad Examination held by the Board of Education for Hindustani, Government of Bombay, will take place on 5th of May 1941 and subsequent days. The application forms for the same will be accepted at the office of the Sabha, Adenwala Mansion, Chowpatty Seaface, near Wilson College, till 31st of March on week days between 2 and 4 p.m.

MARINA M. E. SCHOOL.
The first anniversary of the Marina Modern Education School will be celebrated at the Sunderbai Hall, Queen's Road, from Saturday (April 5) to Thursday (April 10), when the "Spring Festival" programme will be gone through. On the opening day, there will be held a Rangoli and art exhibition, at 9 a.m. at 6 p.m. there will be held a variety entertainment. On Sunday (6th) sports will be held in the open space opposite the school building at 8-30 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the Exhibition will be kept open to all those who pay admission fee of annas two. On the last day (Thursday) Mahavir birthday celebrations will be held at Patan Jain Mandal (Building No. 2) Marina. It will open to all, without any charge, from 8-30 a.m.

Victoria Drivers' Minimum Demands

"LAL BAVTA UNION MUST BE RECOGNISED" ULTIMATUM TO OWNERS.

Mr. K. T. Sule, General Secretary of the Lal Bavta Victoria Drivers' and Employees' Union of Bombay, in the course of a letter to the President of the Victoria Owners' Association of Bombay, says:—

You must have been by this time fully aware that a Union of the Victoria Drivers of Bombay has been formed under the name of the Lal Bavta Victoria Drivers' and Employees' Union, Bombay.

The conditions under which the Victoria Drivers are living today are to say the least, most abominable. With a view, therefore, to ameliorate their economic conditions and win for them a decent living in proportion to the labour they put in every day, the Union in a public meeting held on March 18, in the Northbrooke Gardens, has unanimously formulated the minimum demands of the drivers. The Union has also decided to carry on a relentless fight till these demands of the poor, over-worked drivers are fully met by the Victoria Owners and their exploitation comes to an end.

The demands among others include the employment of two drivers for plying a victoria, each working for ten hours a day, a maximum daily rent of Rs. 3-8-0 for two horses and carriage, consultation with the Union authorities before victimisation or dismissal of the members of the Union, and the recognition of the Victoria Drivers' and Employees Union by the Victoria Owners' Association.

Plastics Goods Manufacturers

(From A. Correspondent.)

The Indian Lac Cess Committee have organised for a conference of the Plastics goods manufacturers of India at the Indian Chamber Building, Calcutta, where Dr. H. K. Sen is conducting some experiments on Shellac Moulding Powder and will explain to the manufacturers the advantages of the powder manufactured in India. Discussions will take place on the probability of its commercial value, etc. The manufacturers are requested to attend the Conference. There are three manufacturers of Bakelite articles including the Bestolite Moulding Co. Ltd. in Bombay.

The Bakelite Moulding powder manufactured in India will be very much cheaper on commercial scale.

Mr. J. N. Iyer of the Indian Plastics Co. is sending some proposals and there is a probability of his attending the Conference.

S. P. C. A.

During the month of February last the Society succeeded in detecting 100 cases of use of unfit animals, 2 cases of cruel beating, 2 cases of ill-treatment, 4 cases of carrying fowls suspended by legs and 40 cases of overloading of carts.

In respect of these, 1028 prosecutions were instituted, 95 prosecutions pending from the previous months were also disposed of during the month under review. 80 prosecutions were left pending due to the absence of the accused persons. Convictions were secured in 911 cases and in the rest of the cases the accused were either warned and discharged or acquitted.

44 animals were sent during the month by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals for treatment and 2 animals were sent to the Municipal Infectious and Contagious Diseases Hospital for treatment.

232 animals were treated as outpatients gratis by the Veterinary Inspectors at the various courts.

At Bandra 31 cases of use of unfit animals and 1 case of cruel beating were detected and in respect of these 32 prosecutions were instituted. 14 prosecutions pending from the previous month were also disposed of during the month under review. The Society was successful in securing convictions in 30 cases. 16 prosecutions were left pending due to the absence of the accused persons.

MUSLIM CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

Mr. S. G. Almoula, Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies, Bombay, performed the opening ceremony of the new premises of the Bombay Muslim Co-operative Credit Society at Mohamadali Road near Jakeria Masjid on Sunday Morning.

Mr. Almoula appealed to the Muslim businessmen to Co-operate with the society whose object was to help their community.

Mr. Mohamed Ali Allabux said that the society was established with a small capital nine months before. To-day there were 812 members in the society and it had nearly Forty-five thousand rupees in different Banks.

The Society hereafter will be known as the "Bombay Muslim Co-operative Bank, Ltd."

KABIBAI H. S. ANNUAL—The second annual published by the Bai Kabibai High School, Bombay, shows the work done and progress made by the institution. The view expressed in the editorial note that a school magazine is the vehicle of what the students feel and think about men and matters coming within the range of their observation will find general approval. Some of the articles written by the students especially "Joseph Stalin," "The Dictator and His Ways" "Khaddar" and "My Voyage to Japan" deserve particular mention.

RANGOON: The police have arrested a Burman in connection with an attempted assault on two members of the House of Representatives.

RANGOON: Thirtyfour houses were destroyed when a fire broke out in Mandalay on March 24. About a hundred families have been rendered homeless.

RANGOON: W. Maung Maung, personal Assistant to the Premier, has been appointed Secretary to the Premier in place of U. Kyaw Min, I.C.S. proceeding on leave.

SYMBOL OF SACRIFICE

B. P. C. C. President On Significance Of Flag Salutation

BOMBAY, Sunday.

"The flag, which we unfurl today does not represent any religion, community or province. It is the flag of the country and as such we must uphold its dignity" observed Mr. Dhirajlal B. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C. at the monthly flag salutation ceremony at the Congress House on Sunday morning.

Continuing he said "We do not wish to rule other countries but we wish and want to rule our country. It is therefore our duty to see that this flag becomes the flag of a free and independent nation".

Continuing Mr. Desai said the national flag was, indeed, a symbol of sacrifice; for its greater glory and honour thousands of patriotic Indians had made great sacrifices.

The tri-colour and the Congress were synonymous. In the service of the national flag one served Congress and through the Congress the Indian masses.

Concluding Mr. Desai appealed to those present to make the forthcoming National week a complete success.

Flag salutation ceremonies were also held in different wards of the city.

Spinning Demonstration At Dana Bunder

BOMBAY, Sunday.

About 100 persons participated to-day in a spinning demonstration at Dana Bunder organised under the auspices of D Ward Congress Committee.

The demonstration continued without break from 2 to 10 a.m. Mr. Dhirajlal B. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C. paid a visit to the place and participated for some time in the demonstration.

Central India State's Peoples' Conference

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, March 27

The session of the Indore Rajya Praja Mandal will be held at Mahidpur on the 29th, 30th and 31st March 1941 under the Presidentship of Mr. Bhanudas Shah. Mr. Jainarayan Vyas General Secretary of the All-India States Peoples' Conference will also attend the session.

Mr. Bhanudas Shah is one of the well-known persons of the public workers of Indore. He is now in public for the last twenty years.

Mr. Shah was born on 30th December 1889. He received his education in Indore and Agra. After passing his B.Sc., Examination at Indore he went over to Agra, where he got his M.Sc. degree After this he worked in the Agra College as a demonstrator in chemistry. He served the institution for 4 years from 1914-18. In 1918 he came back to Indore and was employed as the Manager of the Co-operative bank. He resigned this post in 1920 and began practice as a lawyer. Since then he is one of the prominent members of this noble profession.

Mr. Shah has to his credit a brilliant record of public activities. In 1921, due to his untiring zeal and selfless devotion he was elected the joint-Secretary of the Indore Rajya Praja Parishad. In 1922 he took active part in the labour movement and the non-co-operation movement as a result of which he was deported from Indore. The order was cancelled in 1926. In 1929 he held the responsible post of the chairman of the reception committee of the eventful post historic session of the Praja Mandal. Since 1930 he was the member till 1936 of the Municipality of Indore.

Sir Homi Mehta's Golden Jubilee In Business

A large and distinguished gathering of business men was present at an evening party organised by the Executive officers and staff of the Zenith Life Assurance Company, Gaekwar and Navsari Mills, Ltd. and three other business companies in the city, to celebrate the Golden Jubilee in business of Sir Homi Mehta, K.B.E., J.P., at Mehta House, Apollo Street, on Sunday evening.

Sir H. P. Mody, Mr. A. G. Grey, Sir Chimanlal Setalwad and other speakers referred to the services rendered by Sir Homi Mehta to the country.

Sir Homi Mehta made a suitable reply.

Seth Chimanlal G. Parekh presided over the function.

LAHORE, March 29.

Sir T. Vijyaraghavacharya, formerly vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research will preside over the second conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics which is being held in Lahore on April 12, 13 and 14. Sir Manohar Lal, Finance Minister, Punjab, will open the Conference.—A. P.

KING'S MESSAGE TO VICEROY

Indian Forces' Part In Capture Of Keren

NEW DLHI, March 30.

H. M. the King has sent the following message to H. E. the Viceroy:—

"I heartily congratulate India on the part that her armed forces have played in the capture of Keren. This victory in the face of heavy odds has added fresh laurels to India's military renown.

George R. I."

H. E. the Viceroy has replied as follows:—

"The Viceroy with his humble duty begs to thank your Majesty for your most gracious message on the achievements of the Indian army at Keren. Your Majesty's gracious words will be most deeply valued by all ranks of the Indian armed forces, and will be the greatest possible encouragement to them."—A. P.

BHOPAL ON INDIAN TROOPS' ACHIEVEMENT

CAIRO, March 29.

"Our casualties on this big day have been very few, the number of killed and seriously wounded being surprisingly small," stated H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal who has just returned to Cairo from the Keren front. "Nothing has given me greater pleasure and satisfaction than to have had the good fortune of being present on the spot on the day our men took Keren and seeing the Indian troops in the hour of their greatest triumph on the Eritrean front" the Nawab said.

Continuing "they have done great deeds under great difficulties, and have won the admiration of both their leaders and their comrades-in-arms.

India is proud of them. Having seen the position at Keren I can now appreciate all the more the difficulties which our men had to contend with. I am full of admiration for the courage and skill which both the Indian and the British troops displayed in fighting their way through against an enemy superior in numbers and holding well-prepared positions with desperate determination."—Reuter.

Coast Guards Assume Control

The order to coastguardmen on board all Italian ships in United States' territorial waters to prevent damage by Italian seamen was given by treasury Secretary Mr. Morgenthau. It is now revealed that last night from the Panama Canal Zone to Boston, coastguardmen appeared on the gangplanks of all Italian ships in U. S. ports and assumed command.—Reuter.

India's Message Is Of Peace And Goodwill

Fyzee On What Is Culture At Blavatsky Lodge Conference

"The message of India is of peace, and of goodwill. It is a message of the flowering of the human spirit—of balanced mind and the capacity to see the good in others," observed Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee in winding up the International Cultural Conference, held at the Blavatsky Lodge, on Sunday.

Artistes and musicians enlivened the proceedings of the Conference, with music and dances.

Prof. Claude Bartley, speaking on "Culture and Art", said that inspite of the present war in which works of art were being destroyed, it was worth-while to talk about culture. When art became bound up with convention, truth and freedom would disappear. The superstructure of culture and art should be progressive; it must lead mankind to a higher level and it must be in language understable by the people.

Princess Prabhavali Raje Powar of Dewas (Sr.) speaking on "Indian Culture and Modern Reformation" said that culture meant cultivation of humanity socially, morally, and spiritually. according to her, Indians were taking more and more to Western culture, thinking little of their own cultural heritage of the past. This was bound to happen so long as India was under political domination. The so-called modern reformation was nothing but the worse form of reaction, politically and socially. The educational system required to be changed and efforts should be made to revive Indian culture.

ROLE OF DANCE.

Madam Menaka speaking on "Technique of Indian Classical Dance" elaborated on the art of dancing as exposed in ancient "Bharat Natya". She explained the technique and the significance of the Kathakali, the Kathak and the Manipuri dances and said that greatness in dancing could not be attained by mere mastery of the technique, though for perfection in dancing a mastery of technique was essential.

Shavanti Bhosle and Krishnakutti, two pupils of hers and Ram Narayan her dancing partner and Maneka herself demonstrated the technique of certain dance items.

WHAT IS CULTURE.

Prof. A. A. A. Fayzee in his concluding remarks said that culture had nothing to do with a particular religion or nationality or any particular type of conduct. Culture meant the flowering of human spirit, the spirit which was responsible for the evolution of man from his lowly origin to his present civilized status.

Speaking on the relation between culture and knowledge, he said that education was the foundation of culture Culture included the appreciation of the beautiful and the aesthetic.

The day when religion became a determining factor of the culture of a person, it could be considered that human progress had been put back 10,000 years.

He uttered a warning against the tendency to decry western culture. At present, he said, the centre of culture was the West and it was no use trying to be blind to that fact. It was wisdom to assimilate the best in the European culture.

Mr. Adam Adil in thanking the different speakers and the artistes spoke of the necessity for the meeting together of the cultured men and women of various nationalities.

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Daily: 3-30, 6-45, 10 p.m.
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2ND WEEK!
Edward Small presents
LOUIS HAYWARD · JOAN BENNETT in
THE SON OF MONTE CRISTO
NEW EMPIRE 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m

LEADING AQUATIC ENTERTAINMENT.
QUADRANGULAR WATER POLO TOURNAMENT
for
GOLVALA CHALLENGE SHIELD.
THURSDAY, 3rd and FRIDAY, 4th April
at 6-30 p.m.
at
GOLVALA VICTORIA SWIMMING BATH,
Back Bay,
Under the distinguished presence of H. H. THE MAHARANA OF DHARAMPUR
Tickets available at the Baths Rs. 1|2 and annas 9, (each Day).

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The story of Stephen C. Foster, the Great American Troubadour
SWANEE RIVER
(IN TECHNICOLOR)
with
DON AMECHE · ANDREA LEEDS
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1941.

CONGRESS ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE

When certain questions on India's war effort were being replied to by Mr. Amery in the Commons last week, Sir Alfred Knox interjected: "Is it not true that all Indians whose co-operation is really of value are already co-operating in the war effort?" Sir Alfred's view, thinly veiled by the question, is shared by several interested friends of Government in India. Sir Mohammed Yakub, for instance, stated in the Council of State the other day that there was no political deadlock in the country and that, on the contrary, the administration in the Congress provinces had gained in efficiency after the resignation of the Congress Ministries. Nearer home, Mr. C. P. Bramble, the outgoing President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, remarked at the last general meeting of the Chamber that the Congress influence had so waned that "the incentive to engage in trade to-day was in itself evidence that the present Satyagraha movement would continue to be the gesture of a few who dared not ask the support of the majority for fear of being disappointed." He even thought it possible that "we should see returned to power a majority of legislators ready to work the present constitution." All these remarks suggesting that the Congress struggle has not made any difference in war effort and has only discredited the Congress are, on the one hand, an admission that the struggle has not embarrassed Britain and a challenge to the claim of the Congress to represent the bulk of the nation. The admission is welcome as testifying to Gandhiji's effective control over the campaign and the discipline maintained by millions of Congressmen and sympathisers.

Anti-Congress Appeals

As regards the challenge to the representative character of the Congress, it will be appropriately accepted by the Congress when the time comes. Mr. Bramble himself is not altogether sure of Congress defeat at the elections. He wishes them to be put off, saying: "In a time of war the administrative Government of the provinces under Section 93 has much to commend it. It avoids the delays of popular Government." Fascism is making some strange conquests, indeed. Some other European leaders, equally anxious to see the Congress defeated but less hopeful of such a consummation, feel that some concerted preparation must be made to bring it about. Mr. Chapman-Mortimer, Deputy Leader of the European Group in the Central Assembly, suggested some ways of doing this at a meeting of the Punjab Branch of the European Association held at Lahore last week. He suggested that the Hindu Mahasabha should rather challenge Congress than resort to civil disobedience "in the vain hope of coercing His Majesty's Government or the Muslim League or both." The suggestion that civil disobedience by the Mahasabha may be in the hope of "coercing the Muslim League" is significant and tells its own tale. To the Liberal leaders of the Bombay Conference Mr. Chapman-Mortimer made the suggestion that they should either "fight Congress in the constituencies" or "enter its fold and fight its present high command." Again and again he harped on the idea that "if Hindus of ability and distinction come forward, and contest and fill the now empty seats in the Central and provincial legislatures, some good may emerge from the recent conference of leaders in Bombay." More specifically he commended the plan of a Centre Party of all anti-Congress to fight against Congress in all elections. It is natural for Europeans to call upon all and sundry to fight the Congress as Congress is the one Party that is fighting British domination uncompromisingly. For that very reason their anti-Congress appeals will be suspect, quite apart from their efforts to foment communal dissensions. Sensible Indians, Hindu and Muslim, are little impressed by Mr. Chapman-Mortimer's conclusion that "it is by co-operation, not by non-co-operation, that Dominion Status will be reached." The Congress, the Muslim League and the Mahasabha have all non-co-operated with the Viceroy's offer. And they all seek complete independence.

Let Electorates Decide

If Europeans seriously believe, with Mr. Chapman-Mortimer, that Congress "has raised countless enemies everywhere", that "its influence and power are at the lowest ebb that has been known for years", and that, therefore, Congress will be nowhere at the next general elections, Congress is any day prepared to accept the challenge. The question is whether Government are prepared to hold general elections in the provinces next year when they are due or they will prefer the Fascist plan of suppressing unfriendly legislatures. And as various bodies are setting up conflicting claims about their representative character let the new legislatures, elected on the basis of a democratic franchise and on all the present major political and constitutional issues, give their verdict on all these issues. Let the world know what precisely India wants. Let there be no deception at least on this score. The world will then witness how India will get what she wants.

Normal But—

Belgrade has now returned to normal and the Simovitch regime has settled down to deal with the situation that his predecessor's pilgrimage to Vienna created. We said the other day that the Yugoslav Government and people wanted no more than the restoration of the *status quo* which was upset by M. Tsvetkovitch and his colleagues. But since the fundamental objective of Yugoslavia is to avoid being involved in any conflict on either side, the Government will have to proceed cautiously to the undoing of the work of the last regime. It is, of course, nonsense to suggest that the *coup* was anything but a protest against joining the Axis. But the restoration of the status of real neutrality and independence will, as we say, at best be a slow process.

Meanwhile difficulties also are arising. There has already started a kind of struggle between Belgrade and the Axis. A demand has been made and repeated almost daily that General Simovitch should at once define his attitude towards his predecessor's signature to the Tripartite Pact. Moreover, propaganda machines in Berlin and Rome have begun their Belgrade-baiting campaign. The Yugoslav Government is doing its best to meet this campaign in the spirit of its main objective. But will it succeed? Will it, that is, be allowed to bury the Pact quietly and peacefully or will it be forced to make an immediate choice between accepting the Pact formally and repudiating it directly? General Simovitch is faced with a grave problem. But the degree of gravity depends largely on Russia's policy. A Reuter's message sent from Belgrade, —hitherto unconfirmed—says that Russia has sent a telegram of congratulations to the new Yugoslav Government. If this is true and, what is more important, if the message is something more than a mere formality then Yugoslavia may be spared German aggression; then, indeed, Herr Hitler has met with a defeat which may well prove to be decisive and far-reaching. In this connection it is significant to note that, according to another Reuter's report, the people of Yugoslavia are "primarily" interested in a rapprochement with Russia.

What Is Behind The Delay?

After several vague surmises about the resumption of the *Harijan* weeklies, it was authoritatively and definitely announced on Saturday by Mr. Mahadev Desai that the weeklies would be published in the first week of April. Everybody was happy that the papers would be available in time for the National Week. Suddenly we are informed by Mr. Mahadev Desai himself within a few hours of his first announcement that "for a cause which I must not disclose and which has come to my notice only to-day", the publication of the weeklies "must remain indefinitely suspended." This is intriguing as well as tantalizing. One can gather that neither Gandhiji nor Mr. Desai is responsible for the delay. But we should like either of them to throw more light on the mysterious cause that popped up at the eleventh hour. As the Editor's Conference had taken the initiative in this matter of facilitating the republication of the papers it is desirable for Mr K. Srinivasan, the President of the Conference, to communicate with Gandhiji again on this subject forthwith and make a statement on the difficulties that still delay the publication.

Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act

Latthe's Reply To Critics

(By A. B. LATTHE, M.L.A., EX-FINANCE MINISTER, BOMBAY).

It is nearly a year and a half since the Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act was passed by the Bombay Legislature. After about a year, the Government published a draft of the rules proposed to be made under certain clauses of the Act. These rules are neither numerous nor complicated and the drafting of these rules was taken on hand by officers specially chosen for the purpose about the time the Legislation was before the legislature in its final stages. And yet they took so much time to draft the rules. This is quite in keeping with the dilatory methods so characteristic of the Bombay Government as run by the bureaucracy particularly in its handling of problems affecting the vital interests of the agricultural population. The question of the economic wretchedness of our agriculturists is surely the biggest problem that the Bombay Government has had to deal with in its entire history. The problem assumed acute form about seventy years ago and led to the enactment of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The failure of this legislation to achieve its purpose was as clear as day-light about forty years ago. A committee of experienced officers appointed by the Bombay Government some thirty years ago condemned that legislation in unequivocal terms and made proposals for radical changes in the law relating to agricultural debts. The Government did nothing for full thirty years, and the many evils of the D. A. R. Act went on steadily growing in their mischievousness as years rolled by.

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Very soon after we took office, we had to concentrate attention on this problem and legislation affecting tenancy, marketing of agricultural produce, reorganisation of the co-operative movement land revenue settlements and the indebtedness of the agriculturists was passed as a part of a much bigger plan of rural development. The Agricultural Debt Relief Bill was based on a plan which was under consideration for years together and in its original form the plan was discussed and was subjected to criticism by a large number of official and non-official experts. None of us connected with the maturing of the scheme were like our I.C.S. friends new to Indian life until office brought us into contact with it. We had lived among the agriculturists and had ample experience of the problems with which they had to struggle day in and day out. After the Bill was drafted it was sent to judicial officers who had the experience of the working of the D. A. R. Act, and they submitted voluminous criticisms on all aspects of the Bill. These criticisms were fully considered and the Bill was amended wherever that seemed necessary in the light of the judicial criticisms. The Select Committee went through every clause of the Bill with the utmost care. The Assembly itself spent days and days over the Bill before it was approved. I state these facts in order to show how hollow is the criticism of those who accuse us of drafting the Bill in a hurry. Unless one adopts the bureaucratic standard of the time which decent politicians must take for hatching schemes and say, that the Legislator must sleep over a problem for thirty years and yet come to no conclusions, it is impossible to understand the justice of the cries about hurry raised twelve months after the Legislation has been finally enacted.

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For a time after the Ministry resigned, the opponents of the Bill rested with confidence that the present Government would revert to its old habit of dealing with difficult problems by shelving them for ever. Perhaps they had also hoped that the Government would like to undo the work of the ministry. This may account for the silence of the critics for a time. But the publication of the draft rules seems to have roused them to a consciousness of the mistake they had made and during the past few weeks the hospitable columns of the "Times of India" are being resorted to for an agitation intended to persuade the Government to desist from giving effect to the Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act. I am not much concerned with what the present Bombay Government might or might not do. It is their responsibility. If they think, like their predecessors of the many past years, that they can best serve the heavily indebted agricultural population of the province by reviving the policy of do nothing or if they think that the problem can be solved by superficial and patchy activities which are no more than a drop in the ocean, they may follow the advice so generously being given to them by the editorial and correspondence columns of the "Times of India". The time the Government are taking for making rules or the time that they may yet take before putting the Act into force is itself sure to increase the difficulties for the solution of which the Act is intended. The scheme of the Act is clear to the creditors concerned, even if the critics profess to find obscurities in its framework. The delay in enforcing the Act is giving the creditors ample time for manoeuvring their clients into steps which will defeat the purpose of the Act. If, for instance, the Act reduces certain older debts by certain percentage, the delay gives them opportunities for forcing the debtors to enter into fresh agreements admitting increased amounts to offset the future reductions necessitated by the Act. The more time the Government take for their deliberations, the greater the chances of the creditors getting behind the Act and nullifying the relief which the Act is designed to give. Deliberation is a good thing but even a good thing may be overdone so as to cause more harm than good. It is said that there are certain obscurities and contradictions in the Act. As to the former may I ask whether any enactment can be pointed out which gives rise to no doubts later on? The Government of India Act 1935 was passed after a very minute and long scrutiny, but even before it was put into force in all its parts amending legislation had to be undertaken to clear up some points. Even if the Agricultural Debtors Relief Act requires clearing up of some points,—I do not myself admit it does so—, there can be no difficulty and in the present conditions not much time would be required in promulgating amendments for removing any obscure points which may be pointed out. The so-called contradictions are in fact no contradictions at all. But even assuming there is one, why do not the critics like the "Times of India" point it out instead of indulging in an attempt to look wise by sweeping assertions which they say they have no space to point out?

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Some critics complain that, as it stands, the Act applies to transactions entered into between an Agricultural debtor and his creditor after the passing of the Law. This was exactly what the Act intends. Otherwise the whole purpose of dealing with the total indebtedness of the debtors and disposing of it once for all, would be easily frustrated. Why should a creditor who advances a loan to-day suffer from the consequences of the Act if he has to go to the Arbitration Board to-morrow for the recovery of his debt? This question may be met by a

(Continued on Page 9.)

"Dear Amery & Nehru .."

Vernon Bartlett's Open (And Joint) Letter in the "News Chronicle"

Dear Amery, dear Nehru, please forgive me if I address you both in one letter. You will do so because you are both anxious to defeat Hitler and you want no waste in wartime.

The last time I met you, Mr. Nehru, you had recently returned from Czechoslovakia and were angry and alarmed by the way in which our Government of the time was playing into Hitler's hands. You, Mr. Amery, shared that anger and alarm.

Indeed, I can write one letter to the two of you because your beliefs are so much alike in so many respects. You both have those invaluable qualities of integrity and courage. I don't know which has shown more—the one goes to prison for his convictions, and the other defends them against his own party bosses in the House of Commons. You both know how much is at stake that will affect human progress and happiness.

You both have those traditions of personal loyalty that are the justification but also the condemnation of the British public school education. You may even have been to the same school, but all that seems to me so unimportant now that I haven't bothered to look in "Who's Who" to see whether you, Amery, are like you, Nehru, an old Harrovian

I can imagine you sitting at a table with a dozen other men who are proud of what is good in the Commonwealth and agreeing upon a far-sighted programme that would be invaluable in helping the nations of Europe to benefit from our experiences in the Dominions and Colonies. There's great job to be done.

Two Wars

But meanwhile, one of you has, through the medium of the Viceroy, popped the other into gaol. **IT'S ALMOST TOO SILLY AND TOO TRAGIC FOR WORDS, BECAUSE YOU BOTH KNOW THAT, WITHOUT FULL INDIAN CO-OPERATION, THE COMMONWEALTH MAY QUITE POSSIBLY LOSE THIS WAR.**

Despite the success of the Greeks, the Royal Navy and the R.A.F., the Mediterranean—even the Atlantic—is an unsafe sea. A year ago I ventured to remind the House of Commons that we had two wars to fight, the one west of Gibraltar and based on England, the other east of Sicily and based on India.

The other day you, Amery, tried in that same House to cover up the fact that we had no secure base in India by figures of the war material we were producing there (so little compared with what we might produce) and of the Indians whom loyalty or poverty had driven to volunteer for the Army (so few compared with the number we could recruit if we made it clear that this was also India's war). The House was bored, and you know it, because it wanted deeds and progress, not words and excuses.

Let's forget about the past. In August, when the White Paper was published, I expressed the hope that Congress and other parties in India would accept it as a step in the right direction. I am still sorry they did not, but not altogether surprised. **WE BRITISH HAVE TALKED ABOUT DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA FOR OVER 20 YEARS, AND WE STILL HAVE NOT GRANTED IT. THAT FACT MUST ENCOURAGE SUSPICIONS,** even though, in the case of you, Amery, I am absolutely convinced that they are unworthy.

Definite Promise

You are each convinced the other is wrong. But is that really important when so much is at stake? The failure to win full Indian support in this war would

(Continued on Page 8.)

Frankly Speaking

Matsuoka's Visit

There are many embarrassed statesmen in Europe to-day. And not the least important among them is M. Matsuoka, the Foreign Minister of Japan. According to him he is visiting his partners with no definite plans. But he entertained some definite hopes, one of them being to introduce into the Tripartite Pact the principle of mutual obligations. But his visit to Berlin coincided with a bereavement which Herr Hitler has suffered, at any rate, for the present. This bereavement, the loss that is of Yugo-Slavia as his satellite, could not have been conducive to an atmosphere essential for the main purpose of Japan's pinchbeck man of destiny. And now he has gone to Rome to meet a very much more tragically bereaved man. He is scheduled to stay in Rome for a couple of days only which can hardly suffice for condolences to Signor Mussolini on the misfortunes that are overwhelming him in an unbroken series on land and in air and now on the sea, too. We wonder if M. Matsuoka will get any opportunity to introduce *his* 'brass tack.'

Evasive As Usual

In reply to a question in the Commons about certain prominent Indians' departure from England to the United States with facilities from the British Government Mr. Amery said that the Indians went on business and not for pro-Government propaganda. We shall know soon enough what sort of business the Indians will be about. But one would like to know even now if they went at Government's expense. Asked if he would give equal facilities to other Indians holding independent views about the war, Mr. Amery said that it was not for Government "to send to the United States those who wished to state a case opposed to the Allies". The word "send" makes one wonder if the Indians who went "on business" were sent by Government. Secondly, while it is not for Government to send persons with independent views, may not the latter be at least allowed to go to America at their own expense? However, we are sure America will see through it all.

Donovan Speaks

Having toured and studied the European scene as no other statesman has done so far, Colonel Donovan's first broadcast speech is a pronouncement of the utmost importance. It is an illuminating and authentic picture of the situation, of Herr Hitler's strength as well as his plans and the possibilities of those plans. It is a grim warning but a warning which is the exact reverse of defeatism. He is clear that Herr Hitler is at the peak of his power and his opponents comparatively weak, and that, therefore, the initiative, diplomatic and military, is still in his hands. But he emphasizes two very important things: first, that his successes have been due to the clear exploitation of fear of his war machine and, second, that "if statistics won wars, then Greece and Britain would have been beaten long ago." From these two unquestionable premises, Colonel Donovan makes a convincing case that the Nazis can and will be beaten by all-out and timely American assistance to their opponents.

Another Indian F. R. S.

Mr. Homi Bhabha has been awarded the Fellowship of the Royal Society, a coveted distinction of which anyone would feel justly proud. Mr. Homi is a product of Cambridge. His College was Caius, from where he took his Maths tripos in Part I and Engineering in Part II. Later he switched on to mathematical physics, a subject which had fascinated him from his school days. His career began from that stage, for he bagged scholarships and fellowships here and there in rapid succession culminating in the Isaac Newton studentship in 1935 and in 1937 he was awarded the Senior studentship for Great Britain of the Exhibition of 1851. He lectured at Cambridge till 1939 and then came over to India where he has been working on his own research at the Indian Institute, Bangalore. But what is of special importance is the acknowledgement of his work and the recognition of his ability by so eminent a bunch of scientiests as constitute the Royal Society. To be an F.R.S. at 31 constitutes a record Mr. Bhabha shares with another Indian, Ramanujan, who won it in 1918.

Abuse Of Power

The U. P. Government have acted most unwisely in refusing to permit Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to carry on to any extent the work of the National Planning Committee while he is in jail: It may be conceded that a prisoner, however esteemed, cannot be allowed to do in jail all the political or semi-political work he used to do before he became a prisoner. But such work in connection with the Planning Committee as could be attended to only by its Chairman and as was not objectionable from any sane point of view could well have been permitted in the present case without any inconvenience or loss of prestige to Government and without any prejudice to jail discipline. Not allowing the General Secretary of the Committee to have even a business interview with Pandit Jawaharlal is gross abuse of power.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

WARDHAGANJ, March 23.
Mr. Mahadeo Desai, makes the following statement.

"I regret that the announcement made yesterday has been found to have been premature, for a cause, which I must not disclose and which has come to my notice only to-day.

The publication of the "Harijan" weekly must remain indefinitely suspended. I am sorry for the disappointment that might be caused to numerous friends by this announcement."—A. P.

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Speaking at Cawnpore Mr. Jinnah has called upon Muslims to rally under the League banner "because it was just possible that they might have to fight both the Hindus and the British Government for gaining their object."

Yer down't sae so!

* * * *

We notice that great importance is being attached to a Madras report that Mr. M. A. Jinnah will make a new offer for the settlement of the political problem.

Hadn't we all better wait, though? There is still time for the Qaid-e-Azam to say that the report is a misrepresentation of his views etc., etc.

* * * *

We have received the happy news that the first Indian-made motor cars would be ready for distribution before the end of this year.

The cup of our pride in this Indian achievement would be full if the manufacturers were to lend us one on a 99 year credit.

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Because of the interest of national unity, Mr. Churchill declared in his latest speech, he refrained from producing a catalogue of war aims and peace aims.

Exactly, exactly. We always thought so.

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Disappointment, says a Delhi report in a contemporary, is in store for Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Jagdish Prasad.

Also, however, a luncheon or possibly a dinner.

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In his latest broadcast speech President Roosevelt is reported to have condemned "defeatists and dupes who preach the ungodly gospel of fear."

What would League and Mahasabha preachers say to this?

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"American radio commentators are impressed by the apparent Soviet approval of General Simovitch's coup"—Reuter.

Apparent from the invisible attitude of the Soviet?

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According to first reports of the naval engagement in the Ionian Sea, at least one Italian battleship and three cruisers have been damaged.

We shall be convinced of this victory only when the Rome Radio confirms it by sinking two British battleships and six cruisers.

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According to a London report, April 14 is mentioned as the probable date of the triumphant entry of the Negus into Addis Ababa.

And it also doesn't exactly look as if it were a Hitlerian schedule for taking tea at Buckingham Palace.

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Vichy has revived repressive activities against the supporters of General de Gaulle's, says a London report.

That, of course, proves no more than the obvious.

* * * *

The editor of an American newspaper dropped in to a special afternoon service for the first time for many years. He listened to the service for a while and then rushed to his office.

"What are you fellows doing?" he shouted. "How about the news from the seat of war?"

"What news?"

"Why, all this about the Egyptian army being drowned in the Red Sea. The minister up at the church knows all about it, and you haven't got a single word of it in our latest edition. Bustle round, you fellows and get out an extra special, sharp."

Assam Assembly Speaker Need Not Resign

Rajendra Prasad Sends Instructions

SIND DEPUTATION TO MAHATMA TO PLEAD FOR PERMISSION FOR SATYAGRAHA

WARDHAGANJ, March 30.

The "United Press" understands that in response to an enquiry made by the Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assam Legislative Assembly, as to whether the Speaker should resign, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Member in charge of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, has replied that there is no need for doing so.

It is learnt that Rajen Babu consulted Mahatma Gandhi and Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the A.-I.C.C. before giving his decision.—United Press.

Sind Plea For Permission For Satyagraha

KARACHI, March 30.

After prolonged deliberations, an emergency meeting of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee passed this evening a resolution by a narrow majority, requesting Mahatma Gandhi to permit individual Satyagraha in Sind in view of the improvement in the communal situation.

It was decided to send a deputation of five Congress leaders including Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, M.L.A., and Prof. Ghanshyam to see Gandhiji at Wardha and acquaint him with the exact position in the province.—United Press.

In Gujarat

Broach Arrests

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, March 28.

Sjt. Rasiklal Purshotamdas Shah and Bhavanbhai Manorbhai Patel who were to offer Satyagraha on Friday, at Amod and Kavi were arrested early the same morning under Sec. 129 (A) of the Defence of India Act.

LAWYER SENTENCED.

Sjt. Hiralal alias Nanubhai Dahyabhai Thakore, a lawyer offered Satyagraha on Friday, in Jawahar Bazar near the office of the District Congress Committee. He was arrested after shouting the anti-war slogans thrice. The First Class City Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to three months' S. I. He was given 'B' class. He is likely to be removed to Sabarmati to-night.

Messrs. Hiralal Kambhati and Kashiprasad Avasthi were arrested on Friday evening for offering Satyagraha at Katopor Bazar Market and Vejalpore respectively.

Poona And Wadgaon Satyagrahis Jailed

POONA, March 29.

Mr. Baware who offered Satyagraha at Wadgaon Maval, yesterday evening, and Mr. Hirachand Devchand who offered Satyagraha in Poona this morning, were convicted and sentenced to three months' S. I. each.—A. P.

THREE WOMEN SATYAGRAHIS RELEASED

AKOLA, March 30.

Shrimati Pramilabai Oke, editor of the "Matribhumi," Akola and secretary of the Vidarbha Provincial Congress Women's Department, Shrimati Radhabai Oke and Shrimati Premabai Anish were released this morning from the District Jail.

This was the first batch of women Satyagrahis proceeding to Delhi.—United Press.

"Prabhat-Pheri" Forfeited

NAGPUR, March 29.

"Prabat Pheri" a Hindi book, compiled and published by Dadabhai Naik of Harda, Tahsil Harda, and printed at Bhawani Press, Harda has been forfeited to His Majesty, says a notification issued by the C. P. and Berar Government under section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931—United Press.

Not Arrested

DALTONGANJ, March 29.

Miss Rajeshwari Das, a Christian lady of Daltonganj, has been offering Satyagraha for nearly one month. She has offered Satyagraha in the town and in the villages, but has not been arrested so far.—United Press.

Convictions In Madras Districts

MADRAS, March 30.

The following Satyagraha convictions have been reported from the districts:—

Mr. K. V Savarimuthu Pillai, Vice-President Dindigul Municipality was sentenced to four months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50 in default further fifteen days R. I.

Mr. Y. Ramiah, member, Kurnool District Board, was sentenced to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 200 in default further two months' R. I.

Srimati C. R. Saradambal of Tuticorin was sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the court and a fine of Rs. 200 in default one month's R. I.

Mr. Rajamanikka Mudaliar, Zamindar, was sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 he was placed in "A" class.

Mr. R. R. Narayana Iyengar (Tanjore) was sentenced to three months' R. I.—A. P.

Convictions At Kundapur

MANGALORE, March 29.

Mr. Sarvottama Pai and his wife Mrs. Susheela Bai, members of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, who were arrested for offering Satyagraha at Kundapur, were convicted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate under the Defence of India Rules.

Mrs. Susheela Bai, who was also member of the South Kanara District Board, was sentenced to six weeks simple imprisonment, while Mr. Sarvottama Pai was sentenced to three months' R. I. Both were placed in "B" class.—A. P.

D. L. B. President In Custody

ANANTAPUR, March 29.

Mr. A. Rayappa, President, Anantapur District Board, was arrested under the Defence of India Rules and was taken to Gooty, where the Sub-Divisional Magistrate remanded him to the sub-jail for ten days.—A. P.

Several Satyagrahis Convicted

CALCUTTA, March 29.

Sachin Guha Thakurta has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. S. Huq, Sadar Sub-Divisional officer of Barisal, under the Defence of India Rules.

Chandrika Jha and Madan Jha have each been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for offering Satyagraha at Hazipur (Bihar).

Murari Tripathy, president of the Puri Sevasram Sangha, has been sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment for shouting anti-war slogans at a public meeting at Puri (Orissa).

Benu Dhar Prodhan has been sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. H. Dayal, Sub-Divisional Officer, Bargarh, Sambalpur District (Orissa), and Madhusudhan Sawood has been arrested for shouting anti-war slogans at village Purena (Bargarh.—A. P.

In Bihar

MUZAFFARPUR, March 29.

Babu Ramsewak Thakur of Sakra (Muzaffarpur) who offered Satyagraha on March 24 was sentenced to undergo two months' simple imprisonment.—United Press.

CALCUTTA SATYAGRAHI NOT ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, March 29.

Mr. Sudhir Kumar Ghosh, Assistant Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, offered Satyagraha to-day by shouting anti-war slogans, but was not arrested.—A P.

SATYAGRAHI NOT ARRESTED.

NEW DELHI, March 29.

Sabha Ram, a village worker offered Satyagraha in village Moana, near Narela, but was not arrested.—A. P.

Arya Samajists Injured

LAHORE, March 30.

Swami Swatantranand, Bhagatphool Singh and a few other Arya Samajists were injured at Loharu last evening when a Muslim crowd is alleged to have attacked a Hindu procession organised in connection with the annual meeting of the Loharu Arya Samaj according to a report published in the "Pratap", a local daily.

The report adds that Swami Swatantranand has been removed to Delhi in a critical condition, while Bhagatphool Singh and Siri Nand Singh are missing.—A. P.

ITALIANS SUSTAIN 10,000 CASUALTIES

(Continued from Page 1.)

General Platt's forces have progressed in the direction of Asmara.

It is apparent, however, that the British Command is determined to squeeze every ounce of advantage out of the Italian withdrawal, the spokesman added.

SUDAN IN HIGH GLEE

KHARTOUM: The Governor-General has proclaimed a public holiday in the Sudan to-day in celebration of the capture of Keren. Khartoum has been gaily decorated with flags. The optimistic spirit prevailing among all communities in the Sudan is now even more pronounced, following the news of the latest British victory.

Rome Admission

To-day's Italian High Command Communique states that Diredawa, an important Abyssinian town on the Addis Ababa-Djibouti Railway, has been evacuated.

The Communique adds that Italian troops have reached "in good order" new positions in the west.—Reuter.

INDIAN TROOPS TAKE ITALIAN POSITIONS

LONDON, March 30.

From Reuter's special correspondent beyond Keren:—

The British advance forces pushing towards Asmara have been engaging the enemy's roadblocks erected at points where the road writhes up a steep hill commanded on both sides by high ridges. I watched Indian troops attacking first two ridges held by Italians. The attack was preceded by ten minutes gunfire, which must have astounded the Italians, who probably imagined that our guns were much farther behind. The first ridge was taken in a few minutes by Indians, who charged yelling the war-cry "God give us victory." The second ridge was taken shortly afterwards. The Italians occasionally turned their guns upon points wherefrom I was watching and two shells fell a few feet away.

ARMOURY ON ROADSIDE

A whole armoury lies at the roadside all the way back to Keren from this roadlock—hundreds of jettisoned rifles, bayonets, mule-packs and thousands of rounds of ammunition and at intervals carcases of mules. An officer riding one of the foremost vehicles pursuing the Italians from Keren told me that as he passed many retreating Italians and Eritreans marching and riding mules they threw their rifles and ammunition by the side of the road. They then about-turned and marched meekly back to Keren.

Along the road, we met a detachment of Free French forces, who had just completed a forced march of 25 miles from the north in 24 hours over difficult country in order to intercept the Italians. They were unable to overtake the main column, whose retreat was too rapid, but they rounded-up numbers of prisoners. As we passed they gave the "thumbs-up" signal, which they had just learned. —Reuter

"Oasis" For Nazi Troops In Africa

LONDON, March 30.

The Algiers Radio quotes the new papar "Le Temps" for the announcement that German troops in North Africa are to have their own newspaper published in Tripoli. The name of the new publication will be "Oasis."

German troops began arriving in North Africa in February and the news of the publication of a newspaper for their special benefit suggests their numbers have considerably increased lately.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA: A Non-official resolution urging that a representa-

RANGOON: N. Maung Maung. tion should be made by H.E. the Governor of Bengal to the proper authorities for revision and reduction, at an early date, of the scales of pay for the all-India Services has been adopted by the Bengal Legislative Council.

The Council passed another non-official resolution demanding a representation being made by His Excellency to the proper authorities for definitely abandoning the proposal of dismantling the Kalukhali-Bhatiapara Section of the E. B. Railway.

The House adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

ANNIVERSARY OF NANKING REGIME

Japanese Papers Complain Of Weak Govt. And Desolate State Of Country

TOKYO, March 30

The 1st anniversary of founding the Japanese-sponsored Nanking Government in China falls today. The Japanese Press treats this event with some prominence this morning, but does not attempt to disguise the difficulties which the Nanking regime is facing.

"The "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" utters a clear warning: "Although the new constitution is progressing gradually, it of course does not mean that the Government is sufficiently strong nor that the desolate state of the country is being rapidly improved."

Another newspaper, the "Asahi Shimbun" declares that food shortage and high commodity prices are the most pressing problems facing General Wang Ching Wei and the Nanking regime. It suggests that Nanking should do its utmost to alleviate the situation with the Japanese co-operation in easing food shortage.—Reuter.

GAS ATTACK ON BRITAIN

Danger Greater To-day Than Ever

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, March 29

The Minister of Home Security revealed this morning that neutral observers considered that the danger of a gas attack now was greater than before.

He has issued five rules giving complete protection against every known gas and urging the public to carry gas masks with them always.

PLAYING TENNIS ON THE RHINE!

"New York Times" On Chances Of British Decline

NEW YORK, March 30

"Nazi philosophers gave the British Empire just one more generation before it succumbed to fatty degeneration of the heart" says the "New York Times" today adding the following comment:—

"But another generation of British decline at the rate it has gone on since Dunkirk might easily find the British invalid playing a good game of tennis on the Rhine."—Reuter.

Khadi Interpreted—II

'Udhar Ki Roti' Or Story Of The Loaned Bread

(CONTRIBUTED)

The All-India Spinners' Association has many production centres spread over hundreds of villages. Stark poverty and want are their common lot. Before the spinning wheel came into their life again, the poor villagers took their misery as ordained by fate. Fatalism was rampant and it reduced its votaries to the category of dead souls. Say what the doctrinnaire marxist will, the spinning wheel has, where it has taken hold, redeemed them. May be, the poverty is still there, and want has not disappeared. But the villager no longer takes refuge under the deadening term "fate." He knows there are these Gandhi-men who are prepared to help him to the extent he is willing to earn. He has found that he can labour and learnt that labour is money. He also knows that he has leisure and is conscious that he can find no work for the "idle" days. The spinning wheel comes into his life and with it some ray of hope. It was like the silver lining on the dark horizon. The wheel may not bring him all the money he needs, but it certainly brings him some relief. Only the starving man knows what even a morsel means to him. Let us see how things work out.

The scene shifts to a khadi production centre. The centre has to work according to a system. Otherwise it becomes a bedlam and confusion and indiscipline will reduce its usefulness and ruin its efficiency. Here is a village centre in Bihar. Thursdays—for that matter any particular day in the week—are the days on which spinners can sell their yarn at the centre. If any spinner calls on any other day, he can't have his yarn sold. The man-in-charge won't have the cash. Such regularisation indirectly introduces discipline and helps in efficient and concentrated work. But where poverty and want are the inseparable companions in life for the villagers, things can't be worked out always to a pattern. Here is the experience of one of those "Gandhi-men" in charge of a centre.

* * * *

An old woman comes with a bundle of hand-spun yarn. "Babuji, please take this yarn and pay me its worth." But "Babuji" is helpless. He has no money in the cash box. "Mataji, don't you know we take yarn only on Thursdays? You have come on a Monday. How can I take your yarn?"

"I know I am in the wrong. Still I beseech you to take this yarn. The mistake will not be repeated. Do, please," wails the old woman.

"Even if I want to, I can't," says the man-in-charge. "If I take your yarn to-day, others will try to do the same thing. That will upset everything. Kindly excuse me; I can't buy your yarn to-day; even if I wish to there is not the cash to pay you. You can come on Thursday."

"Bhagwan Khair Kare; help me this time. I shall be careful hereafter," pursued the poor spinner.

"It is simply impossible. You know our rules and you ought not to have come to-day." The man-in-charge was decisive.

* * * *

The miserable woman broke down. She had walked miles and was tired. Whatever the rules may be, she had expected that they won't be inhuman.

"Ap janthe nahin". She broke down. "I have been starving—yes, actually starving for two days. I had the cotton, but no food. I spun up all the cotton. I had not the strength to come up all the way. I had to start early in the morning. So the previous night I took a loan of a bread from a poor neighbour. I have promised to return it to-day. Can't you understand; how can you?" She was soliloquising in utter despair.

Even the stoniest heart cannot but melt. We have heard of money loans. We have known clothes and ornaments being loaned for marriages and festivals. But the loan of a morsel of bread! No. That is a strange thing.

* * * *

"But that is the truth. I have stood many trying situations without affecting to be moved. But this woman's appeal I could not resist. I had in fact no cash at the centre. I borrowed the amount and bought the yarn. I shall never forget this experience. What would this woman have done if I had not bought the yarn? She would have had to starve for another two days, and she would not get another loan of a loaf again. I got a lump at my throat and my pulse was beating fast." Thus the man-in-charge opened out his heart while narrating his experiences to an A.I.S.A. inspector.

We can imagine how the woman felt when she got the money. It may be small, but it brought hope and gave life. In other circumstances fate would have consoled her. But with the Spinning Wheel and the A.I.S.A. organisation at their service, such spinners as this Bihar woman, no longer would like to starve in the name of fate. For idle hours they have found a work which gave them something where they had nothing.

(To Be Continued)

VATICAN DENOUNCES NAZI PAGANISM

LONDON, March 30.

A call to Catholic Germany to awake and face the pagan tendencies which the Nazi regime is spreading throughout the Reich and occupied territory was made in a broadcast by the Vatican wireless to-day.

The announcer declared that the religious situation in Germany was highly unsatisfactory and condemned the Nazi attitude to the Church in outspoken terms. The threat of a State religion hung over all religious life in these territories.

The announcer said that lecturers, teachers and propagandists inculcate Pagan principles into German youth and deprive them of proper religious instruction. Even in schools where a priest is, in theory, admitted he often finds the door closed to him.

Belgrade Returns To Normal

Public Opinion For Rapprochement With Russia

DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY WITH TURKISH AND GREEK LEGATIONS

BELGRADE, March 30.

While it is certain that Yugoslavia will resist whole-heartedly any territorial aggression by the Axis, the new Government is evidently determined to preserve neutrality as long as possible.

The German Minister Von Heeren who has made several visits to the Foreign Office to enquire what effect the changes will have on Yugoslavia's foreign policy, is understood to have been assured that they are purely a matter of internal adjustment.

Will Keep Off Conflict

It is stated that Yugoslavia is anxious to remain independent and outside the conflict. Thus, it would be unwise to expect immediate denunciation of the Tripartite Pact or Yugoslavia's entry into military alliance opposed to the Axis.

RAPPROCHEMENT WITH RUSSIA?

Furthermore, popular action in the recent demonstrations suggest that public opinion while violently condemning the Tripartite Pact is primarily in favour of a rapprochement with Russia.

An indication of Yugoslav determination to steer a neutral course is given in a strong official declaration this morning concerning yesterday's demonstrations in Belgrade when the car of the Soviet, British and Greek ministers were cheered while that of the German Minister was greeted with dead silence. Another indication is found in an announcement that repairs are to be made to the German and Italian travel offices which had been half ruined in Thursday's demonstrations.

Dr. Matchek, the Croat Leader and Deputy Premier, who has not yet taken the oath of office in the new Cabinet, is expected to return to the capital from Zagreb shortly.

Diplomatic Activity

Diplomatic activity in the Capital continues on a considerable scale with the Turkish and Greek Legations keeping in touch with the new Government.—Reuter.

BELGRADE RETURNS TO NORMAL

WASHINGTON, March 29.

Belgrade is now calm, all normal activities have been resumed and communications re-established, state diplomatic reports received by the State Department. Censorship has been relaxed, it is added.—Reuter.

BERLIN AWAITS BELGRADE REPLY

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 30.

An indication was given by German officials later yesterday afternoon that still no reply had been received from Yugoslavia as to whether the Tripartite Pact should be endorsed or rejected.

The Berlin Radio announced that intimation was given in Berlin that "if order in Yugoslavia is not restored Germany will have to take some action."

Reports from Budapset state that Yugoslavia has stopped the navigation of Nazi ships and barges on the Yugoslav section of the Danube.—

DR. GOEBBELS AT IT AGAIN

While German officials in Berlin were lamenting the "growing influence of anti-German forces in Yugoslavia" Dr. Goebbels launched a big propaganda drive aimed at sowing discord in the Yugoslav nation. Several reports, were spread from German controlled sources of growing dissatisfaction in Croatia.

At the same time, the Rome radio broadcast allegations that uniformed soldiers had participated in renewed demonstrations against German and Italian business houses in Belgrade. Meanwhile the Belgrade radio has issued a warning to foreign correspondents against spreading reports liable to injure Yugoslavia's relations with neighbouring states.

The warning referred to "false news by certain foreign radio stations thirsting for unhealthy sensations or perhaps inspired by a malicious purpose."—Reuter.

French Shore Batteries Open Fire On Br. Naval Forces

LONDON, March 30.

An incident in which French shore batteries in Algeria opened fire on some British light naval forces is related in an official 'communique' issued by the Admiralty.

It states: "Reports have been received that a convoy of four merchantships, escorted by French destroyer, was due to pass through the Straits of Gibraltar and that the convoy carried important war material for Germany. Accordingly orders were given for the interception of the convoy which, however, passed through the Straits within Spanish territorial waters. Our forces caught up with the French ships after they had left Spanish territorial waters and called upon them to stop so that the normal procedure of a visit and a search might be carried out. French shore batteries in the vicinity then opened fire on our ships, notwithstanding that they were merely engaged in the exercise of our belligerent rights. His Majesty's ships were compelled to reply in their own defence and hits were observed on the shore batteries.

In view of the action taken by the French batteries our warships would have been fully justified in firing on the French merchantships and their escort, but in the interests of humanity did not do so and the Merchantships succeeded in entering the nearby French port of Nemours.

During the return of our forces to Gibraltar they were twice attacked by French bomber formations, without suffering damage or casualties."—Reuter.

NAZI BOMBER CRASHES

LONDON, March 30.

Only three German bombers ventured over the British coast during daylight, one of them crashing near Middlesbrough after being shot down by a Spitfire on patrol. All its crew were killed.—Reuter.

Popularity Of Urdu In Bombay

Under the auspices of "Bazm-e-Urdu" the newly formed (Urdu Association) a local Poets' Conference popularly known as "Mushaira" in Urdu speaking public was held on Saturday night at Kaiser Bagh, Dongri, under the presidentship of Mr. Waqif Moradabadi.

In the course of his presidential speech Mr. Waqif said that it gave him great pleasure to see such a vast gathering as had assembled on the occasion. He was happy to notice a growing popularity of Urdu in Bombay which being the premier city of India and also a cosmopolitan centre offered great scope for the development of the Urdu language. From the number of the people present and also from the fact that there are seven dailies and twenty-five weekly papers published in Bombay, he noticed the welcome sign of the progress and advancement of Urdu.

Mr. Waqif, appealed to the public to encourage Urdu in every possible way. The Conference of the Urdu poets then started midst scenes of great enthusiasm and concluded late in the night.

The Conference was attended by very large number of local poets and leading citizens. Among those whose poetry was vastly appreciated by the public was Mahshar Amrohee. The entire expense of the Conference was borne by Nachiz, poet from Surat, who is popularly known by his pen name as Nachiz.

Hindu League To Combat Pakistan

April 27 Fixed For All-India Observance

WHOLE-HEARTED SUPPORT TO BOMBAY CONFERENCE DEMANDS

NEW DELHI, March 30.

With the object of creating a common political platform for all political parties on matters of common concern the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu League, which concluded its two day session, passed a resolution appointing a Committee of nine members with Mr. M. S. Aney as its Chairman to examine the question from all points of view and submit for consideration of the Working Committee of the League at its next meeting concrete proposals indicating changes that may be required to be made in its name, creed and constitution.

The resolution reads:

"The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu League carefully considered the suggestion made by the President of the Hindu League that it is necessary to widen the sphere of its activities on the one hand and to avoid all possibilities of conflict with the work and programme of Hindu Mahasabha on the other. The Committee is of opinion that so long as the League is confined to Hindus only, its activities are likely to run parallel to some extent to those of the Hindu Mahasabha.

"The League has, during the brief period of its existence, done much useful work in giving the right lead to the people in regard to their duty towards the last Census operations and also to fight the demand for Pakistan made by a certain section of the Muslim population of India. It has established itself as an integral part in the future life of India. Many active and energetic workers in different parts of India have been fired with the desire to serve the country under the flag of this League. The Committee feel legitimately proud of this achievement.

"One of the objects of the League was to create a common political platform for all political parties on matters of common concern. In experience it is found that unless some fundamental changes are made in the Constitution of the League, any substantial progress in this line is difficult.

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE

"It is, therefore, resolved that a Committee consisting of the President, Mr. M. S. Aney, R. B. Kunwar Guru Narain, Rao Rajah Sham Bihari Misra, Hon. Lala Ram Saran Das, Mr. B. G. Khaparde, Kunwar Hirday Narain, Dr. Dulal Mitra, Mr. Ram Nath Kalia, and Diwan Lalchand Navalrai be appointed to examine the question from all points of view and submit for the consideration of the Working Committee of the Hindu League at its meeting concrete proposals indicating the changes that may be required to be made in its name, creed and constitution, for this purpose."

"MENACE OF PAKISTAN"

The following resolution on Pakistan scheme, was passed by the Committee:

"The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu League has before it the task to combat the persisting menace of Pakistan which aims at the partition of India, laying the axe at the very root of one-nation idea and ideal. The unification of the Indian people has gone on for centuries, and at the time when we are about to reap the fruits of the labours of generations of selfless nation-builders, who have sacrificed themselves at the altar of the motherland, has come the cruel blow of the so-called Pakistan movement which is the direct outcome of the "Communal Award" as embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935. The League considers Pakistan as an invitation to the nation to commit suicide and the movement has got to be crushed. Politics may divide the various nationalist parties and leaders but Pakistan ought to unite nationalists of all shades of opinion whether those of Hindu, Muslim or other communities for, whatever the sins of the nationalists, extra-territorial patriotism is not one of them.

"We have nothing higher to look for than the re-building of India's future greatness on the greatness of her past, and with that end in view the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu League enjoins that an Anti-Pakistan Day be celebrated all over the country on April 27 next and urges upon all the nationalist organisations of the country of whatever caste or creed they may be, to celebrate the day as one of special significance by holding peaceful public meetings in all the cities and towns of the country and passing resolutions to record their strong protest against the so-called "Pakistan" and the "Communal Award."—A.P.

Support To Bombay Demand

The following resolution on the present political situation was adopted:—

"The Committee congratulates the leaders of various political parties assembled at the Bombay conference on March 13 and 14 on the complete success of their deliberations in arriving at a unanimous decision indicating the urgent need as well as the nature of the change which ought to be made immediately in the form of the Central Government in order to secure the willing and wholehearted co-operation of the people of India in the efforts for the successful prosecution of the war.

"'The Committee is of opinion that in view of the serious developments that threaten to take place in the international situation, Government will be committing a great blunder in maintaining a merely immobile attitude waiting indefinitely for the advent of a communal agreement and treating on that plea the demand of the immediate Indianisation of the Executive Council of the Governor-General with indifference.

"The Committee desire the Government to note particularly that the proposals contained in the Bombay resolution are the considered views of the Indian leaders some of whom have the rare privilege of enjoying the confidence of prominent leaders of the major political parties in the country and of His Majesty's Government.

DON'T DELAY.

The reactions in official circles towards these proposals are being keenly and anxiously watched by the Indian public outside. The Committee have no doubt that their rejection or even undue delay in their consideration by the Government will intensify the spirit of discontent and undoubtedly render a solution to end the political deadlock in the country in the immediate future almost, if not altogether, impossible.

"In the opinion of the Committee, His Majesty's Government ought to make a gesture of their willingness to part with real power in favour of the Indian people by accepting without delay the proposals contained in the Bombay Conference's resolutions as an earnest of their determination to treat India on terms of complete equality with other self-governing members of the British Commonwealth at the end of the war."

DEMAND OF ANDHRAS.

The Committee supported the demand of the Andhra people for a separate Andhra Province to be carved out of Madras Presidency and urged that particular attention should be paid to the demands of Andhra people for representation of the Andhra Chamber of Commerce on the Madras Port Trust, for teaching of Telugu in primary schools in Hyderabad State and enlistment of Andhras in large numbers in regiments that are being raised in the Madras Presidency.

The Committee protested against the circular of the Punjab Government declaring that "Addi Basis" shall not be tabulated as Hindus and urged the Census authorities to show the Addi Basis of the Punjab and other similar tribes as part of Scheduled Classes.

The Committee further urged the Punjab Government to take steps to remove defects in the enumeration of Hindus in the Punjab, and in Lahore in particular, in the last census.

"'Another resolution called upon the Government not to make any distinction between listed and non-listed classes for the purpose of recruitment to the defence forces and suggested that recruitment should neither be confined to any particular class or particular province, but should be extended to all classes of people in all parts of India.

It was decided to ascertain the opinion of the members of the Committee before the President fixes the venue and date of the second annual session of the Conference of the All-India Hindu League and the President was authorised to make an announcement in this connection.

The Committee condemned the alleged attack on peaceful religious procession of Arya Samajists, led by Swami Swatantranand, at Loharu by Muslims and urged the State authorities to take suitable action in the matter. The Committee offered its sympathies to Swami Swatantranand and others injured at Loharu.

Mr. M. S. Aney presided over to-day's session.—A. P.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

My thanks are due to two local papers for their refrences to the incident in connection with the Public Relations Officer of the Defence Department. The "Free Press Journal" a few days ago and the "Sunday Standard" of yesterday have taken the matter up and it is heartening to find that there is this unity among journalists here and that they stand by each other in situations like these.

* * * *

The "Free Press Journal" of March 25th on its front page has a news item headed "Discourtesy to Journalists" in which it says, "...the liaison officer who was expected to act as emollient acted actually as an irritant. The lubricant turned into a friction agent."

* * * *

And yesterday Rambler of the "Sunday Standard" says in his weekly commentary; "This is hardly the way to improve the relations of the Defence Department with the public. The officer charged with the task is obviously a wrong choice." All of which shows that mine was not just a cry in the wilderness. Something tells me that we are yet to hear something more—from very high official circles. May be its just wishful thinking. May be my Gestapo Agent P.Q. 13 has whispered something in my ear.

* * * *

Gestapo Agent P.Q. 13 also tells me that a certain South Indian gentleman has addressed a very interesting letter to the Stewards of the R.W.I.T.C. Am I right? If so, who is this gentleman? And are the contents of the letter really interesting?

N. R. SARKAR CRITICISES INDIA GOVT'S POLICY

CALCUTTA MAYOR'S SUGGESTION FOR BUILDING UP COUNTRY'S INDUSTRIES

CADCUTTA, March 30.

"In order to build up the industries which India needs urgently to supply her own requirements, there should be a Provincial Industrial Committee to study the situation and to take such steps as may be necessary to encourage public enterprise and to ensure the fullest possible collaboration between the public and the Government.

This suggestion was made by the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, opening the Conference of Industrialists and Manufacturers at the Government Industrial Museum to-day.

The Conference, which was held under the auspices of the Department of Industries, Government of Bengal, was presided over by Mr. N. R. Sarker, ex-Finance Minister, Bengal.

GOVT.'S SUPPORT.

Welcoming the representatives of the industrialists and manufacturers present, Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, Minister for Agriculture and Industries, said that the war had created many difficulties in the way of industries, but it had also brought into being obvious advantages for developing industries on new lines. He assured them that their deliberations would receive the most earnest and sympathetic consideration of the Government and, in so far as it was possible to give effect to them or promote the policy indicated therein within the limitations of a Provincial Government, the Bengal Government would not be sparing in their efforts to carry out their wishes.

"It is now admitted on all hands that India has to be both the arsenal and granary for what has come to be called the Eastern Group," observed Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker in his address.

The matters of the moment, according to Mr. Sarker, were questions relating to meeting the demands for war supplies and to the production within the country of goods, the foreign supply of which had been cut off as a consequence of the war.

NEED OF BOLD POLICY.

Characterising the policy of the Government of India as "conservative and lacking in boldness and determination which the prevailing situation demands," Mr. Sarker said that the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Export Advisory Council, the Industrial Research Utilization Committee, the Roger Mission, the Eastern Group Council had their own utility, but they needed to be greatly supplemented by actions, in other spheres, if they were to imply purposive direction of a bold industrial policy.

PLEA FOR SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

Wishing the conference success, the Chief Minister, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, said that the war had afforded them a great opportunity, when they must not only deal with theories but rise above sentimentalism and be practical. Unless they could do that, they would never be able to industrialise Bengal. War had given them the opportunity and they must seize it and thereby not only solve the economic problem of the country to a great extent but also open new avenues of employment for the younger generation. When India became free in the not distant future, she could not look for advice and guidance from other nations.—

NEED OF ALERT WATCH.

The Conference adopted a resolution drawing the attention of the Government of Bengal to the necessity of maintaining a constant and alert watch over the reactions of war-time developments on the industrial structure of this province and urged the Government to set up an "ad hoc" Committee, consisting of representatives of industry and commerce of the province. The functions of the Committee would, "inter alia", be to keep itself in constant touch with war-time developments and study their reactions on the industry and commerce of Bengal.

By another resolution the Conference requested the Government to draw the attention of the Central Government to the handicaps experienced by industrialists in India in obtaining essential raw materials, plants and machinery from foreign countries on account of the import control exercised and also because of the difficulties in securing freight and credit facilities.

Welcoming the establishment of the Eastern Group Council the Conference was of the opinion that in order that the Council might help the development of industries effectively and the real interests of India, the Government of Bengal should impress upon the Government of India the necessity of inviting the representatives of industrial and commercial interests to be associated with the formulation and execution of their policy of industrial development.—A. P.

"DEAR AMERY AND NEHRU ..."

(Continued from Page 6.)

be one of the greatest disasters imaginable, not only to the British Commonwealth, but also to the cause of free men all the world over. Why not leave historians of the future to decide who is to blame, **AND TRY THE EFFECT OF A DATED AND DEFINITE PROMISE FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF DOMINION STATUS?** Or of a direct personal meeting, despite the possible offence it might give to a Viceroy who, after all, is as anxious to see a sensible settlement as I believe you both to be?

Yes, I know there are the minorities, and I sympathise with them, for I am almost always in a minority myself. And there are the princes, but I don't care much about them, because they have had generations of security under British protection and few of them have devoted that time to the development and happiness of their people.

But majorities, too, have their rights, and when I hear officials emphasising or exaggerating the hardships of the minorities in India, I cannot but remember how Hitler did the same about the German minorities in the Sudetenland, and Poland, and Alsace and (before he made Mussolini his ally and lackey) in the Italian Southern Tirol.

Who am I to send you these reproaches? That's your obvious reply and defence. But I look back to the situation in China in 1926, when Sir Austen Chamberlain produced his Christmas memorandum foreshadowing a policy of collaboration with China. How it was criticised by Britishers who had spent years at the Long Bar in the Shanghai Club! But now the Chinese are fighting for the same cause as ourselves, with a doggedness that deserves more gratitude than it gets. There is plenty of room for people who try to see the wood in a world where so many only see the trees.

So I make no apology for urging you both to get on with the job. Between you, you can add more to Hitler's confusion than many battalions, bombers and battleships. Surely, Amery, it would be better to admit failure and to resign than to go on until those of us who now believe in you have to cry, as you did on an historic occasion, "For God's sake, go!" Surely, Nehru, you can do still more to help your fellow Indians in the task of deciding their own future?

Holders Move Up In Aga Khan Tourney

Bhagwant Club Just Win In Disappointing Encounter

Sunday's matches in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament had considerable interest in them. In the early encounter of the evening the B. B. and C. I. Railway were meeting the Ammunition Factory, from Kirkee, for a second time. The B.B. and C. I., the holders of the Aga Khan Trophy had drawn with their opponents initially. The late match saw the Bhagwant Club (Tikamgarh), winners of the tournament in 1938, oppose the 'Varsity Old Boys, Lahore. Both the B.B. and C.I. and the Bhagwant Club are among the tipped winners of the Aga Khan Tourney.

The B.B. and C. I. Railway made no mistake a second time when up against the Ammunition Factory and won by the odd goal in three. If the Railway forwards bar Murzello and Woodcock, had not shown such deplorable form the margin of victory should have certainly been bigger.

The Bhagwant Club on Sunday were disappointing, at least the Hockey that was expected from them failed to show up, and they beat the 'Varsity Old Boys, a young fighting side, by just one goal. This point also was a lucky one and should have been saved easily. The Bhagwant Club would have done better, but Zutshi, their centre forward, repeatedly upset the smooth working of the line of attack. Pinther, Kishen, their inside right, a brilliant man with his stick, was too apt to cater to the stands, and was more keen on individual glory, rather than the notoriety of his side.

B. B. & C. I. WIN

The B.B. and C.I.-Ammunition Factory match was on the dull side to begin with. Things warmed up with the progress of things. The exchanges were shared to a great degree, but the Railway were playing better hockey. It was, however, in the last seconds of the early period that Lodrick scored. In the course of a scramble in the Factory "D", he scooped to score. Ingham saved, the ball dropped in front of the goalie. Lodrick was still there and just pushed the ball past the goalie. The interval followed.

The Kirkee side should have got on terms in the 12th minute after resumption. A penalty bully was awarded them for an infringement by de Sales, the Railway goalie. D'Mello who bullied for the Factory, got the best of the bully, but put his effort just the wrong side of the unright, a costly lapse.

A keen contest ensued, in which the B.B. and C.I. were having the better of the issue. Eventually ten minutes from the close, Willie Fernandez, sent out a beautiful pass to Poppin, on the right flank, the latter sent the ball across the goal mouth Murzello rushed in to connect, and deflected the ball into goal.

A goal was not expected from the Kirkee XI, but they managed to reduce the lead, with six minutes to go. He picked up a fast past to him on the left extreme and flashed in a first timer, that had de Sales guessing.

There was no further scoring.

The outstanding player on the field on Sunday was Willie Fernandez of the Railway. He was a vivid figure for 60 minutes, on attack and defence. In the centre-forward position he was a host in himself, and Willie, many say, is India's best pivot now.

The teams were:

B.B. & C.I. RLY.—A. de Sales, Alexander and Ferreira; Agre, L. Fernandes and S. deDouza; Pappin, Dean, Murzello, Lodrick and Woodecock.

AMMUNITION FACTORY, KIRKEE:—Ingham, McIntyre and Darekar; Christie, Malkhana and Raghunath, Fitzpatrick, Yussouf, D'Mello, Ughade and Brewin.

UMPIRES: Messrs. T. P. Critchell and J. Scott.

To repeat what has already been said, the Bhagwant Club were a disappointing side on Sunday. The goal, the only one netted, that gave them victory should not have been saved. It came in the second minute of the late period, and was a gift goal for Kishen. Durga picked up a clearance and sent it to Kishen, Abdul Rahim, the goalie rightly ran out, Kishen tapped the ball past him, Shamsher Singh, who was on the goal line failed to stop a ball that was weakly travelling into the nets.

Manna Singh and Nabi Shah were outstanding for Tikamgarh. Kishen was very clever but selfish. Shamsher Singh was the best man the 'Varsity Old Boys had in a very gallant and hard-working side.

The teams were:

BHAGWANT CLUB: Nanney Lal, Agustine and Nabi Shah; Manna Singh, Durga and Mumzon Ali; McMurray, Kishen, Zutshi, Syed and Abdul.

'VARSITY OLD BOYS: Abdul Rahim, Inder and Shamsher Singh; Sadit, Salim and Raddha; Munir, Yagash, Bhobla, Jai and Gurbanchand.

UMPIRES: Messrs. J. B. de Souza and C. D'Souza.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

Bombay Gymkhana ground:—4-15 p.m. Crescent Sports Club v. Lusitanians "A"; 5-30 p.m. G.I.P. Railway v. Bareilly Nobles.

DUTY KEEPS DHYAN CHAND FROM BOMBAY

The exigencies of duty will keep out Dhyan Chand from the War Fund Hockey match between the All-India XI and Bombay on Thursday, April 3.

Rup Singh will play in Bombay, but fans would like to have seen the famous brothers in action together.

Yusuf, the U.P. player, will take Dhyan Chand's place at centre-forward. Yusuf was to have played in this position for All-India in the proposed tour the Indian Hockey Federation was to have sponsored, but called off at the eleventh hour.

MUTT AND JEFF—It Looks Like a Permanent Stay Now — By BUD FISHER

NOW, NOW, CALM YOURSELF! WE'RE NOT GONNA HURT YOU!
I DON'T WANNA STAY HERE! NOT FOR A MILLION--
OH, YOU POOR DEAR! YOU'RE SO FRIGHTENED!
SMACK!
THERE'S REALLY NOTHING TO BE AFRAID OF-
SMACK!
OH!
?
OK, DOC! I'LL STAY!

Wherever people are active...

... or wherever real energy is required and consumed, you'll find that Vimto Aerated is the order of the day. That's because it is made of choicest fruit, because it is effervescent (Aerated) but not 'fizzy'... it's an energising and delicious pick-me-up. Have a Vimto today and convince yourself.

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VAS

Tenancy, Agricultural Debtors' Relief And Small Holders' (Amendment) Acts

The following Act made by the Governor of Bombay having been assented to by him on the 20th March, 1941 is published in the Bombay Government "Gazette" dated 29th March, 1941, extracts from which are given below:—

This Act may be called the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief (Amendment) Act, 1941.

In section 22 of the said Act—

(a) in clause (e) of sub-section (1) after the words "outside the Province" the words and figure "or in any local area for which a Board has not been established under section 4" shall be inserted; and

(b) in clause (e) of sub-section (2) after the words "outside the Province" the words and figure "or in any local area for which a Board has not been established under section 4" shall be inserted.

In section 84 of the said Act—

(a) for the words "On the date on which this Act comes into force," the words and figures "On the date on which a Board is established under section 4 for any local area, the provisions of sections 3 to 8 of" shall be substituted; and

(b) for the words "be deemed to have expired" the words "cease to have force in such area" shall be substituted.

In section 85 of the said Act—

(a) for sub-section (1) the following shall be substituted, namely—

"(1) On the date on which a Board is established under section 4 for any local area (hereinafter referred to in this section as the aforesaid date) the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, shall cease to have force in such area."

(b) in sub-section (2)—

(i) for the words "date on which this Act comes into force" the words "aforesaid date" shall be substituted; (ii) for the words "before such date," the words "before the aforesaid date" shall be substituted; and (iii) in the proviso, for the words "such repeal shall not" the words "nothing in this section shall" shall be substituted.

In section 86 of the said Act—

(a) for the words "of the coming into force of this Act" the words and brackets "on which a Board is established for any local area (hereinafter referred to in this section as the aforesaid date)" shall be substituted;

(b) for the words and figures "not withstanding its repeal by section 85 of this Act, be deemed to remain in force" the words and figures "notwithstanding anything contained in section 85 of this Act be deemed to remain in force in such area" shall be substituted;

(c) for the words "date of the coming into force of this Act" the words "aforesaid date" shall be substituted; and

(d) for the words "the coming into force of this Act" the words "the aforesaid date" shall be sub-stituted.

The following Act made by the Governor of Bombay having been assented to by him on the 20th March, 1941, is published in the Bombay Government "Gazette" dated 29th March, 1941, extracts from which are given below:

(1) This Act may be called the Bombay Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1941.

(2) It shall come into force on 31st March, 1941.

In section 1 of the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939, hereinafter called "the said Act", for sub-sections (2) and (3) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"This section extends to the whole of the Province of Bombay except the City of Bombay. The Provincial Government may, by notification in the Official "Gazette," extend all or any of the remaining provisions of this Act to such area other than the City of Bombay as may be specified in the notification.

This section shall come into force at once. The Provincial Government may, by notification in the Official "Gazette", direct that all or any of the remaining provisions of this Act shall come into force in any area to which the said provisions have been extended under sub-section (2) on such date as may be specified in the notification."

In clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the said Act, for the figures and words "31st day of March, 1939, within four months from the date on which this Act comes into force" the figures and words "31st day of March of the year immediately preceding the year in which this section comes into force in the area in which the land is situated, within four months from the date of the coming into force of this section in such area" shall be substituted

In sub-section (1) of section 19 of the said Act, for the words "before the coming into force of this Act planted or thereafter plants any trees on the land leased to him," the words "before the date of the coming into force of this section in the area in which the land leased to him is situated, planted or thereafter plants any trees on such land" shall be substituted.

In section 23 of the said Act, for the words "made after the coming into force of this Act" the words "situated in any area in which this section comes into force, made after the coming into force of this section in such area" shall be substituted.

The following Act made by the Governor of Bombay having been assented to by the Governor-General on the 26th March, 1941, is published in the Government "Gazette", dated 29th March, 1941, extracts from which are given below:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bombay Small Holders Relief (Amendment) Act, 1941.

(2) It shall come into force on the 31st March, 1941.

2. In sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Bombay Small Holders Relief Act, 1938, hereinafter called "the said Act" for the figures "1941" the figures "1942" shall be substituted.

3. In sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act, for the words "three years" where they occur at both the places, the words "four years" shall be substituted.

4. In sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, for the figures "1941" the figures "1942" shall be substituted.

5. In sub-section (1) of section 9 of the said Act, for the figures 1940", where they occur at both the places, the figures "1941" shall be substituted.

6. In section 11 of the said Act, for the words commencing with the words "this Act remains in force" and ending with the words "has not been passed" the words "any of the provisions of this Act remain in force, but the enforcement of which has been stayed by any of the provisions of this Act, shall immediately on such provisions ceasing to have force revive and be enforceable as if such provisions had not come into force" shall be substituted.

SIR SULAIMAN MEMORIAL HALL
An Appeal

The following appeal has been issued:—

The sad and untimely demise of Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman has deprived the United Provinces of a person of outstanding ability and character, and his loss at the zenith of his powers is irreparable. He touched life at many points, and produced a profound influence on every thing he undertook by his ability, energy and sincerity.

We are concerned here mainly with his unique services to an institution of which he was the inspiring head. Sir Sulaiman's connection with the Madrsa Islamia high school, Allahabad, dates back to 1917, the year of its birth. When he became president of this institution, it was simply a middle school with few pupils and fewer resources. He infused fresh energy into the institution, and in a few years, he made the Islamia high school one of the most efficient and successful high schools in these provinces. Only those who, like some of us, have worked with him for 18 years, can realise the extent of the work he accomplished. It is true that there were other objects of his affection to which he devoted his unique talents, but we are not exaggerating when we say that the Islamia high school was nearest his heart. He took the keenest interest in the welfare of this institution and made it what it is now—a pioneer institution in the U. P.

In accordance with the wishes of his numerous friends, we have decided to raise a memorial that will commemorate his intimate association with the institution. He was deeply gratified with the foundation of the Islamia Intermediate College and helped us materially at every stage of the project. The Managing Committee of the college have therefore, decided to build a Sir Sulaiman Memorial Hall in the new Intermediate college, which will serve as a reminder of his selfless work for an institution to which he devoted the best years of his life. We are convinced that such a memorial will make a vivid appeal to his numerous friends throughout these provinces, and will meet a pressing necessity of the new college, without prejudicing any memorial that may be raised elsewhere in appreciation of his invaluable services in other spheres.

The Managing Committee is of the opinion that a sum of Rs. 25,000 is needed for a hall that will serve as the focus of the intellectual and social activities of the Muslims of Allahabad and neighbouring districts. The Committee trust that all friends of Sir Shah Sulaiman and thousands of the present and past students of the School and College will respond to this appeal with alacrity. The amount donated to the Memorial Fund will be earmarked for the building of the hall and its adjuncts.

All donations may be sent either directly to the Imperial Bank of India, Allahabad, to be credited to the Sir Sulaiman Memorial Hall Fund, Allahabad, or to the Treasurer, Hafiz Mushtaq Ahmad Sahib, Advocate, Canning Road, Allahabad. All correspondence relating to this Fund should be addressed to Dr. M. Waliullah, 12, Elgin Road, Allahabad.

(Sir) Saiyid Abdur Rauf, (Sir) Shataat Ahmad Khan, (Professor Dr.) Abdussattar Siddiqi, (Dr.) Muhammad Waliullah (Khan Bahadur) Hafiz Ghazanfarullah, M.L.A., (Mr.) M. A. Aziz, M.A., Advocate, Allahabad, (Mr.) Shafiullah Khan Advocate, Allahabad and Saiyid Sabir Husain Naqvi

President and Members of the Managing Committee, Islamia Intermediate College, Allahabad.

AGRICULTURAL DEBTOR RELIEF CT

(Contd from Page 6)

counter-quon. Knowing fully that this y has been passed and may me into force any momen, v should the creditor take the s invoved in the giv. ing of freloans to the agricultural debt I know that a creditor, whate his merits, is not an altruisnd he will never ad vance loa in the conditions created bhis legislation. If he does so tpurpose must be naturally ased to be to circumvent the visions of the law. This has to be prevented it the agricral debtor is ever to be put on legs. Who is to look to his ne during the time after the sing of the Act and the comin into existence of the financing encies contemplated by the Act The only way to avoid thdifficulty was to put the Act ii force as quickly as possible a its passage through the Legisle. If this was not done as its intended to do by those whoramed the Bill and got it pas it was the fault of the presenovernment and not of the Acielf. In order to succeed in itspwed object, the Act could not require that all transactionwith an agricultural debtor sh be brought under the operaof the law.

The mariticism of the present legish is due to the anxiety felt the critics on the score thals legislation destroys the or's credit—which is sorely nee for financing his agriculturaerations. I will deal with this i in the next article.

(To Continued)

DEMD ENFORCEME OF DEBT NEF ACT
Mr. Vanth L. Mehta's Advico Co-operators

ADNAGAR, (By Mail.)

Mr. Vaik L Mehta, Managing Director of Provincial Co-operative Bank, paidhort visit to Satral Better Farl Co-operative Society, when a spgeneral meeting was held under Chairmanship on the 28th instal large gathering of members grounding agricultural credit sociand other leading cultivators wersent.

Mr. R. mar, chairman of the society, insting the report on the working of society, laid stress on the difficulthe irrigators and other cultivators to face this year, owing to the rigforcement of the irrigation rules withdrawal of certain irrigation ties and sharp fall in the prices aggery. Resolutions requesting ament to grant a loan for constri of a godown for the society and to remove some of the irrigation hips were adopted.

A resoluequesting Government to give imate effect to the Agriculturists' Relief Act passed by the Congrministry, was carried unanimously proposing the resolution, Mr. Sonarved that while the measures were designed to help the agricuand to promote their economic social welfare, and schemes foal development adopted by the Cs Government were either post or set at nought by the presenernment, the agriculturists had e all the counter-effects of such leon and suffer their disadvantage the very class of people from whot popular legislature sought to et them. It was the duty of a vernment to put into immediate any law passed by the Legish Otherwise such laws instead of good only work adversely anlead of protecting the interests o people only aggravate their diffic There was a move from the ted class of people to postpone deal the law, which should be ly counteracted.

WHAT CRATIVE MOVEMENT CAN DO

Mr. Vaikantha in his presidential addresgratinged the society on its good and advised the members to as their motto: "Better-farmbetter business and better livin he said that although there was ancy to draw a gloomy picture of operative movement, such work being done by this society, shoow the movement could be had to be of immense help to the cultivators to promote agriculture o organise and educate them. e movement did not show any ating results, it was not entirely uit of the movement or of its conts. The continal agricultural sion, the appaing illiteracy anbrance, the povty and social and inequities and left the masgriculturists absolutely unorganand economica ly impoverished. ovement to organise the masses in conditions was bound to be But it was only the co-operative ent and efforts of societies like resent one, not only by its creditities but by an allround progr for better-farming, better busine better living, that could help thses to improve their present con in an organised manner. It th this aim that the Congress Min had undertaken several relief res and rural development schen which the co-operative movenas made a pivot. He supported resolution requesting Government into operation the Debt Relief hich was long overdue in this pe.

Mr. Mehta visit to the Rahuri Taluka super union the sale society at Be and to the Mamadapur crushetty, and discussed different probat interest to the farmers and ative societies. He was specially d to visit the Vadala Mahasociety where a large number mbers had gathered to welcome Speeches were livered by lea co-operators and non-official he different institutions, stessing difficulties and making very suggestions for improving the ies and encouraging the membmake the best use of co-operative utions. Mr Mehta addressed the ing and advised them to makeised efforts to rebuild village ies, improve their farming metho to build up the credit societies as small village Banks, where the small savings could be pooled together and used for their common good, thereby retarding the flow of wealth from villages to urban areas. Mr. Mehta's short visit was a great stimulant to co-operative activities and was an encouragement to both official and non-official workers in the movement.

Hindu Temple In London

Amery's Letter To Tridandi Swami B. H. Bon

CALCUTTA, March 27.

According to an airmail letter from New York, dated February 28 last, Tridandi Swami B. H. Bon is expected to reach Calcutta about the middle of May. He cut short his programme in America and proposed to leave for Japan. He had received invitations from the Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto and also from the Imperial Cultural Institute of Japan and the Indo-Japanese Association in Tokyo.

It is also learnt from the letter the Swami wrote to the Secretary of State for India offering his voluntary services as a priest for Hindu soldiers who are fighting on foreign soils.

The Swami received the following letter from the Secretary of State for India in reply to a request for facilities for founding a Hindu temple and cultural home in London.

India Office,
Whitehall,
24th December, '40.

Dear Tridandi Swami,—I have read with interest your letter of the 3rd December regarding your scheme for a Hindu centre in London. In it you mention the announcement made in the "Times" of the 14th November regarding a Moslem centre. You have, I think, slightly misunderstood the nature of this announcement. His Majesty's Government have said that they are prepared to provide a site for such a centre if the promoters of the scheme are able to raise money for the building and its maintenance. I have no doubt that were a simlar scheme put forward by a representative Hindu body which was in a position to raise the necessary funds for building a centre, His Majesty's Government would sympathetically consider any request for a site, but I cannot of course say in advance what the Government's decision would be.

I am grateful to you for the trouble you have taken in writing to me and for your offer to come to London. I should of course be glad to make your personal acquaintance, but I do not think that a visit would be justified in present circumstances.

With every good wish for the coming year,

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) L. S. Amery.

Tridandi Swami B. H. Bon,
620, West 115th Street,
New York City.

—United Press.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Dr. N. N. Law was re-elected President of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce for the year 1941-42 at the annual general meeting of the Chamber held to-day. Mr. A. C. Sen and Kumar Pramatha Nath Roy were elected Vice-Presidents and Dr. S. C. Law, Honorary Treasurer.—A. P.

KARACHI, March 28.—The Sind Government propose to reopen the question of granting dearness allowance to low-paid employees in the province and will decide the amount on the basis of the replies to the enquiries they have made with the Bombay Government with regard to the rise in prices of foodstuffs.—A. P.

MADRAS, March 29.—The Madras Government have ordered the supply of shark liver oil manufactured by the Industries Department to the Government medical institutions as a substitute for cod liver oil and permitted local bodies to purchase shark liver oil for their own medical institutions.—United Press.

A fire broke out this morning in a double-storyed godown of the Ganges Jute Press at Cosspipore. The fire brigade responded to the call with five engines and brought the flames under control in about half-an-hour. The godown was stacked with Katcha bales of jute.

The possibilities of supplying large quantities of mosquito netting from the Bengal area for the defence services were discussed at a meeting held at Calcutta recently, Lt.-Col. J. R. Marriott, Controller of Supplies, Bengal, presiding.

Particular interest was shown in the sample of netting produced by Mr. G. Pujari, Textile Expert to the Orissa Government, which had been made by hand-looms in Orissa.

Our Hyderabad Letter

PREPARATIONS FOR NATIONAL WEEK

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, March 22.

The Hyderabad Khadi Prachar Sangh is organising National Week commencing from 7th April when Prabhat Pheris will be taken out daily while two public meetings have been arranged to take place in the city. The Aurangabad people are also organising National Week on a grand scale where public meetings are to take place for a week.

The Hyderabad Khadi Prachar Sangh authorities have invited Dada Sahib Adhikari, Editor of "Sarvodaya" and the Aurangabad people have extended an invitation to Mr. P. V. Gadgil, Editor, "Lokmanya", Bombay.

MORE HIGH COURT JUDGES.

The Nizam's Government is now considering a scheme of re-organising the High Court by appointing more judges so that greater number of benches might be formed for the speedier disposal of cases. The re-organisation scheme had been before the Government for a long time and even consultations were held with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru immediately after Sir. Akber assumed the presidentship of the State Executive Council.

MR. JINNAH'S VISIT.

MR. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, is expected to pay a visit to the city of Hyderabad during June on professional business. However, it is said that he might avail of the opportunity of meeting some of the local Muslim leaders including Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur, President of the States Muslim League and even deliver a few lectures.

News is to hand from Khammamet in Warangal District that the local police have effected the arrest of two youths by name Veeriah and Venkiah on the suspicion that they are involved in anti-war activities. They are now detained under the Hyderabad Defence Rules and might be brought to Hyderabad Central Jail for detention.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF HYDERABAD CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

"When you enter the public service, you must always have before you the principle that you are the servants of the public in the highest and truest sense, as every public servant is expected to be, and that as part, so to speak, of one family, it will be your duty to be directly accessible to the people whose affairs may be entrusted to you" said Sir Akber Hydari, President of the Nizam's Executive Council in giving away the prizes this evening at the annual prize distribution function of the Hyderabad Civil Service Association. There was a large gathering of civilians and high officials of the State at the function.

Raja Dharam Karan Bahadur, President of the Association and a member of the Public Works Department in requesting Sir Akber to give away the prizes referred to various activities of the Hyderabad Government towards industrial development of the State. He also mentioned about the establishment of the State Bank and the acquisition of the Railways.

In giving away prizes Sir Akber Hyderi observed that in Hyderabad they were training the citizens to grow to full fledged public servants and work for the State. He said that Civilians were being sent out to British India for acquiring thorough knowledge of things and problems, so that when they returned they would enrich us with the experiences they gained in British India. They should get better things and acquire fair knowledge of all that was better in British India and leave what was bad. As regards the State Bank, Sir Akber said that now that the establishment of the Eank has been approved by His Exalted Highness, the ushering in of the Bank would be most profitable to the State as a whole.

He advised the civilians to think that they are the true servants of the public and therefore to mix with them freely.

Indo-Burma Trade Proposals

NEW DELHI, March 29.

It is learnt that the Burma delegates have sent their reply to the Government of India's final proposals in connection with the Indo-Burma trade negotiations and Government of India's reactions to the reply have been communicated to the Burma delegation.—A. P.

BHAVNAGAR, March 29. Kathiawar princes meeting will be held in Bhavnagar on April 5th under the Presidentship of the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar.

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TO VISIT MILITARY INSTITUTIONS
Congress Nationalists Accept Invitation

NEW DELHI, March 30.

The Congress Nationalist Party in the Central Assembly are understood to have accepted the Defence Secretary's invitation to nominate their representatives on the party of members of the Central Legislature who are being taken on a visit to military institutions and installations in India. Mr. Aney, the Leader of the party is among the party's representatives.

The Muslim League party has, as already reported, declined the invitation.

Sir Frederick James, M.L.A. and another member of the Eastern Group and Mr. P. N. Sapru representing the Progressive Party in the Council of State, will accompany the party of members of the Central Legislature who are being taken on a visit to military institutions and installations in India.—A. P.

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 29.—It is understood that H.E.H. the Nizam's Government have sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 for the Indian Academy of Science, Bangalore, for a period of three years.

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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1941

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JINNAH'S FRESH TIRADE AGAINST DEMOCRACY; DEPRESSED CLASSES ASKED TO DEMAND SEPARATE ELECTORATES

CAWNPORE, March 30

Mr. M. A. Jinnah was presented addresses of welcome by several organisations including the Adi-Hindu Depressed Classes Association, Kathiawar Momins, and the Backward Hindus Association.

Replying to the Address of Adi-Hindu Depressed Classes Association, Mr. Jinnah said that the depressed classes had their difficulties and the difficulties of their own making. In their Address they had referred to him having done his best for them at the Round Table Conference. Mr. Jinnah added that they got separate electorates which they gave up to save the life of Mr. Gandhi. They shoud now ask Mr. Gandhi to save their life.

KNOWS NO UNTOUCHABILITY

Referring to the Pakistan scheme, Mr. Jinnah said that Dr. Ambedkar had understood the constitutional position in this country and the stand taken by the League in its Lahore resolution on the Pakistan scheme. The Muslim League stood for adequate and full safeguards for all communities. He knew no untouchability. Every human being was his brother. He advised the depressed classes to organise themselves.

WITHERED PLANT OF DEMOCRACY

Replying to other welcome addresses Mr. Jinnah said he recognised no tribe and section among the Muslims as the Muslim League was the only authoritative body to speak on behalf of them. They were Muslims first and Muslims last. He advised the backward Hindus to ask for separate electorates and fight for it. He declared that the democratic system of Government which had been planted on the Indian soil, was totally unsuited for this country. The type of democracy that prevailed in Britain did not exist anywhere in Europe and it was a misfortune that the plant which had withered in Europe and even in England was being planted in India.

The position of the Muslims with regard to the Pakistan scheme has been made crystal clear, declared Mr. Jinnah, addressing a public meeting here today.

Quoting the speech which he made while opposing the Finance Bill, Mr. Jinnah said that certain sections of the Press had misunderstood it to mean that the Muslims had agreed to put the Pakistan scheme in the background. The Muslims, he said, stood for Pakistan with determination.

Referring to the observance of the "Pakistan Day" on March 23, Mr. Jinnah said that it was a red letter day in the history of India. He criticised the Hindu and British Press for misinterpreting the Pakistan scheme.

NO MORE THAN A CROWD

Mr. Jinnah expressed satisfaction at the awakening among the Muslims and that millions had joined the League. Wherever he went he saw great enthusiasm among the masses, but he wanted something more. Though they had recruited a large number of people in the organisation they were no more than a huge crowd. They must turn this magnificent and splendid material into a trained and disciplined organisation and for that they required selfless workers for doing the spade-work. This to his mind was an immediate need. If they were organised they could have their own Press within six months' time.

Speaking about the Muslim National Guards Mr. Jinnah said there was plenty of work for them if they wanted to do it and exhorted them to go to rural areas to improve the social and economic condition of the people.—A. P.

RAJBHOJ WANTS "PAKISTAN" FOR SCHEDULED CLASSES

LUCKNOW, March 30.

A well-attended meeting of Harijans of Rampur was held early in the week under the presidentship of Mr. P .N. Rajbhoj, president of the All-India Harijan Political Conference, Poona, who arrived here in connection with a war propaganda tour in Gwalior and other States.

In his address Mr. Rajbhoy condemned the attitude of some political and religious groups in the country, who, he said, attempted to mislead the Scheduled Classes who had been styled as Harijans. He urged the Scheduled Classes to wipe off minor differences among the community and unite under the banner of their accredited leaders.

Disputing the claim of the Congress, Hindu Sabha and other bodies to represent the whole of India, Mr. Rajbhoj said that the Scheduled Classes had their own case to put forward before Government, and it was possible that it might take the shape of a Pakistan, entailing separation from the caste Hindus.

He exhorted the Harijans not to be misled by the Congress and other parties at this critical stage in the history of India, but demonstrate their loyalty, and render all possible help in the prosecution of the war, by enlisting in the army, investing in war bonds and giving contributions to war loans.—A. P.

Commissariat For Rubber Industry

MOSCOW, March 29.

An indication of the importance now attached to rubber is the establishment to-day of a new Commissariat controlling all branches of the rubber industry while increase in the production of synthetic rubber is provided for in the 1941 plan.—Reuter.

FOR UNITY IN SIND

Jamaiat-ul-Ulema Conference To Consider Programme

KARACHI, March 29.

A programme for promoting communal harmony in co-operation with the Government and also certain agrarian problems in the province will be considered at the two-day session of the annual conference of Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Sind, at Pano Akul, Sukkur, opening on 4th April, Maulana Mufti Kifaitullah, Ex-President of All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema, presiding. The Conference will be attended among others by Maulvi Hussain Ahmed, President of All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema and Nationalist Muslim leaders from Lahore and Delhi. An invitation to Sind Congress leaders has also been extended to attend the Conference.—A.P.

SIND AZAD MUSLIM PARTY

To Counteract Muslim League Propaganda

KARACHI, March 29.

A Provincial Azad Muslim Party was inaugurated this morning at the residence of the Hon. Pir Elahi Bux, Education Minister, where about hundred Muslims from different parts of Sind were present. The Hon. Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Premier, and the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Home Minister, were also present.

A provisional Committee of seven members, including three Muslim Ministers, was set up to frame the constitution of the party. It is learnt that the three Muslim Ministers will owe allegiance to this party and will pursue the programme and policy to be chalked out by it.

It is understood that a party fund was also created to carry on propaganda, with Rs. 1,000 contributed by the Premier, and Rs. 2,000 by Sardar Nabi Bux Bhutto. Each Minister and member of the Assembly belonging to this party will contribute to the fund. A daily newspaper will be started.

Explaining the aims and objects of the party the Education Minister told the "United Press" that this party of nationalist Muslims would endeavour to create a healthy and peaceful atmosphere in Sind. He added: "The party will counteract the Muslim League propaganda among the masses, and oppose them in every future election to the Assembly or a local body.

"This party will be exclusively for Sind and will have nothing to do with the All-India politics, the problems of Sind themselves being peculiar."—United Press.

APPALLING ILLITERACY IN SIND

KARACHI, March 29.

The high percentage of illiteracy in the Province of Sind has been forcefully brought out by the Sind Census Department which has issued final population figures showing that out of a total population of 45,35,000 only 4,73,000 are literate.

The population has recorded an increase of 16.7 per cent compared with the last census; 24,94,000 being men and 26,41,000 being women.

In Karachi District, out of 7,57,000 only 1,49,200 are literates and in Upper Sind Frontier District out of 3,04,000 only 15,700 are literates.—A.P.

LIQUIDATION OF BARRAGE DEBT

KARACHI, March 29.

The Sind Government propose to pay Rs. 25 lakhs more towards liquidation of barrage debt in addition to Rs. 50 lakhs provided in the Supplementary Grants. A resolution authorising Government to pay Rs. 25 lakhs from the free balance to the Central Government on account of the barrage debt will be moved in the Sind Assembly by Premier Khan Bahadur Allahbaksh on March 31.

If the resolution is carried, the Government will pay in all on 31st March, 1941, over 89 lakhs towards repayment of the barrage debt this year alone.—A.P.

Brazil Ban On Immigration

SHANGHAI, March 29.

The Brazilian Government have banned all further immigration into Brazil except from north and south America, according to a notification issued by the Brazilian Consul-General here.

Exceptions will be made in the case of technicians and those able to deposit 20,000 gold dollars.

The ban is a severe blow to hundreds of Jewish refugees in the Far East who were hoping to settle in Brazil.—Reuter.

"ILLEGAL STRIKE" AND "ILLEGAL CHANGE"

AHMEDABAD, March 29.

The action of 101 workers of the Spinning Department of the Ahmedabad Cotton Mill in refusing to work one hour extra time was declared an illegal strike by the Industrial Court, which at the same time held that the action of the mill in dismissing them was an illegal change.

The mill decided to work one hour extra time on four days in January in view of holidays in the preceding and the following week but 101 workers of the Spinning Department resented this proposal and came to the mill half an hour late in the morning and left half an hour earlier in the evening.

The next day the mill refused to admit these workers and permanently replaced them by other employees.

The Industrial Court held that the action of the workers amounted to an illegal strike, as it was a partial cessation of work in consequence of a dispute regarding hours of work without giving notice under Section 28 of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act while the action of the mill in dismissing the workers without going through the conciliation proceedings amounted to an illegal change, under Section 73 (1) of the Act.—A. P.

ROOSEVELT DEAL TO DICTATORS

"Defeatists & Du Who Preach Ungodlygospel Of Fear"

LONDON, March 29.

President Roosevelt broadcasting to-night from the presidential yacht "Potomac" the occasion of Jackson Dayhen the Democratic Party comorates Mr. Andrew Jackson, nmoned all Americans to stanchted in the determination thawith all our resources and all r power we shall help those w block dictators in their marowards the domination of the ld."

Arising from the alli of the dictator nations, he says a threat to America, its on, its democracy and its carl principles of freedom a th which "draws more tightly ad us day by day".

The enemies of democy were trying by every meansdestroy American unity, chieflypropaganda which came in increasing quantities andh ever increasing violence fro across the seas and disseminawithin our borders by the agenr innocent dupes of foreignvers.

President Roosevelt emned "defeatists and dupes wreach the ungodly gospel of fe Reuter.

FOR PREVENTIO OF SABAGE

WASHINGTON, March

Guards have been paon Italian vessels in United ports by the coast-guardrities to prevent their crefrom attempting to destroy thiery.

Officials emphasise that Italian vessels have been boarded but that guards placed them simply for prevention of tage.—Reuter.

EIRE FACED WITH WHEAT SHORAGE

DUBLIN, March 29.

A warning that the p of Eire would be faced by plete starvation" if the harvest not upto standard was uttere Mr. de Valera speaking Leerick to-day.

Mr. de Valera stated are short of wheat by a erable quantity" and added there no reserves of any kind to ward.—Reuter.

Sir S. R. Krishnan

CALCUTTA, March 29.

Dr. Sir R. Radhakrishnan, V. Professor of Mental and Science in Calcutta Universita resigned in order to take the newly created Sir Asutosh professorship of Indian Culand Civilisation at the Benaresdu University. He will relinquew post on July 1. The newtment will not in any interfere with his engagement Oxford or his duties as Vice-Chancellor of the Hindu University. The loss of Calcutta University, accepting his resignation, has called its high appreciation of great services to the Univerand has decided that he be ated Professor Emeritus in Phy in Calcutta University.—A. I

Journalists' Protest Against Action On 'Basumati'

"Uncalled-For & Unjustified: Provincial Press Advisory Committee Should Resign"

CALCUTTA, March 29.

The order of the Government of Bengal, prohibiting publication sale or distribution of the Bengalee Daily "Dainik Basumati", for a period of three weeks, was characterised as uncalled-for, harsh and altogether unjustified, by the Indian Journalists' Association at an emergency meeting last night.

The Association urged the Government to withdraw the order immediately and expressed the opinion that members of the Provincial Press Advisory Committee should resign as a protest against this order in case the consent of the Committee had not been taken by the Government before passing the order.

"TOO WIDE".

The Association further expressed the opinion that the order issued by the Government of Bengal on March 23, imposing certain restrictions on the publication of news, comments, correspondents, notices, etc., relating to any communal disturbance in this province, was too wide in its scope and was calculated to defeat the very end it had ostensibly in view, namely the avoidance of further communal bitterness" inasmuch as the suppression of correct news is likely to remove the check on the abuse of power by executive authorities and to encourage crimes by lawless elements and further to foster and spread the alarmist rumours."

The Association felt that the substitution of the Press Adviser's discretion for the Editor's responsibility, as contemplated by the Order, could not but be deeply resented and in their opinion the Order was an instance of abuse of the powers conferred by the Defence of India Rules.

"WITHDRAW THE ORDER"

The Association, therefore, requested the Government to withdraw the order and seek the willing co-operation of the Press in creating a peaceful atmosphere.—A. P.

WARDHA SURPRISE

Publication Of "Harijan" Weeklies Indefinitely Postponed

WARDHAGANJ, March 29.

Mr. Mahadeo Desai, makes the following statement.

I regret that the announcement made yesterday has been found to have been premature, for a cause, which I must not disclose and which has come to my notice only to-day.

The publication of the Harijan weeklies must remain indefinitely suspended. I am sorry for the disappointment that might be caused to numerous friends by this announcement".—A. P.

BIHAR MUST SUPPORT "RASHTRAVANI"

Rajen Babu On Task Of Newspapers

PATNA, March 29.

The duties of the newspapers as well as the readers were emphasised by Dr. Rajendra Prasad while performing the opening ceremony of a new Hindi daily named 'Rashtravani', published by the Navashakti Publishing Company with Mr. Deobrat Shashtri as Editor.

At the outset Dr. Prasad referred to the atmosphere in the province which had been rather unfavourable to newspapers which made a number of them to close down. This newspaper, said Dr. Rajendra Prasad, was a great venture during the present uncertain times, as not only were there difficulties owing to certain laws but also most of the Congressmen who would have supported it were in jail. But he hoped the people of Bihar would extend their full support to it.

Referring to the kind of news that should be published Dr. Rajendra Prasad remarked that sometimes out of hurry or competition newspaper published news which later on were found to be incorrect or the publication of which harmed the cause of the country.

It was necessary that newspapers realised the importance of publishing correct news. It was true that unless all the papers looked at the matter from that point of view, it was not possible for a few papers to exercise self-control owing to competition. And here came the duty of the readers. If they attached greater value to correct news and less sensational news, the task of the newspapers would be easier.—United Press.

CALCUTTA'S POPULATION 21 LAKHS

Rise Of 85 Per Cent

CALCUTTA, March 29.

The population of Bengal, excluding the states, as revealed by the provisional towns of different districts is 60,368,000. Representing an increase of more than 20 per cent over the population, recorded in the census in 1931 which is 50,114,002.

The population of Calcutta has shown a phenomenal increase of about 85 per cent. over the figures of 1931, the respective figures being 11,96,734 and 2,120,000. The number of females in the city is only 654,000 while that of males is 1,456,000.—A. P.

AKALI 'MORCHA' ABANDONED

AMRITSAR, March 29.

The Cenral Akali Dal has issued a circular to all district Jathas announcing abandonment of the proposed Akali 'morcha' as their demands have been conceded by the Punjab Government. They have been further directed to hold meetings on April 2 to thank providence but send no Jathas to Amritsar.

Master Tara Singh, the Akali Leader, has issued a statement to the Press expressing satisfaction on the release of the Sikhs arrested at Sargodha and at the official announcement regarding the route to be followed in future in connection with the Guru Govind Singh day procession.—A. P.

27 INJURED IN LORRY ACCIDENT

KARACHI, March 29.

Twenty-seven were injured, five seriously, when a motor lorry carrying a marriage party overturned throwing all its occupants out along the Tajo-dero Road. The lorry was a total wreck.

The injured including 12 women and children have been brought to a hospital here for treatment.—A. P.

DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT OF ISLAM

LONDON, March 26.

It is very significant, declare Muslims in England, that while Great Britain is at war, in 'blitzed' London a purely Islamic meeting of the most distinguished representatives of Islam in Britain should be held. At a meeting of the World Congress of Faiths—an organisation created by Sir Francis Younghusband—Sir Hussan Suhrawardy gave an inspiring address on Islam in which he stressed the democratic spirit of Islam and its acceptance of all races and nationalities on a basis of equality. The speaker pointed out its analogy with Christianity as practised in Britain.

Among those present at the meeting were Hafiz Wahba, the Saudi Arabian Minister in London, Councillors of the Turkish, Egyptian and Persian Embassies, the Imams of the London and Woking Mosques and most of the leading Muslims in the country. The chairman was Sir Atul Chatterjee, late High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom.—Reuter.

Charlie Chan Detective Story Day By Day

DUE FOR A DUNK IN THE OCEAN

BANANA BOAT MYSTE

OUGHTA HIT SAN MARINO ON TH' NOSE IN A LITTLE WHILE!
OH, KIRK! LOOK! THE OCEAN! POOR J.C. WILL DROWN!
AND HE WAS THE ONLY HOPE OF SENDING A RESCUE PARTY AFTER US!
WISE MAN SAYS HE WHO WOULD BE SAVED MUST SAVE HIMSELF!
THE MURDERERS! THEY'VE KILLED J.C.!
OI! OI! OI! OI! OI! OI!

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KRISHNARAO RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Bombay. Fort Bazar Street.